

ARMY



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THE next retirement in order and that soon, is that of Brigadier General JOSEPH H. POTTER, U. S. A., on October 12. Speculation as to a successor is, of course, already rife, but we prefer to "bide a wee" before expressing an opinion.

THE retirement, Sept. 17, of Captain CHARLES J. VON HERRMANN, of the 4th Infantry, promotes 1st Lieutenant B. D. PRICE. This will probably be the only promotion to follow the retirement, as it is understood that Colonel CARLIN will appoint a second lieutenant adjutant, vice PRICE.

MAJOR SCHWAN has arrived in Washington and is associated in charge of the enlisted branch with Major VOLKMAR, who will shortly be ordered to the Department of the Columbia, relieving Major WOOD, who will probably come to Washington in place of Major WARD. Other changes in the Adjutant-General's Department are also looked for at an early date.

THE death of Post Chaplain E. W. BRADY and the retirement in December next of Post Chaplain GEO. D. CROCKER will give President CLEVELAND two appointments of post chaplains during the present year. Applications have been coming in for some time in anticipation of Chaplain CROCKER's retirement, and now that another place is open they have doubled in number, so that the President will not be at a loss when he returns for material from which to select.

THE Atlanta has been reported to the Navy Department as ready for sea; she was to leave New York for Newport Sept. 18, to have her compasses adjusted. She will then start on a week's trial trip at sea, going in the direction of the Gulf of Mexico. The exact conditions of the trial are not known at the Navy Department, as all the arrangements were made by the Secretary with the commanding officer direct. Engineer in-Chief LORING is to be on board to give personal supervision to the management of the engines and machinery. It is expected too that several civilian experts, members of the Advisory Board, and representatives of Mr. JOHN ROACH will be invited to make the trip.

APPLICATIONS are pouring in in great numbers from officers of the Army for duty in connection with the settlement of the claims of the States of Texas, Colorado, Oregon, Nebraska, California, Kansas, and Nevada, and the Territories of Washington and Idaho, for money expended in the suppression of Indian hostilities. Under a recent act of Congress three officers are authorized to assist the Secretary in the examination of these claims. As they will be selected by the Secretary of War personally, no details need be expected until he has returned from his vacation. As the tour of duty is likely to be for a year or more it is not surprising that the details should be in such great request.

IN a recent issue *Broad Arrow* says: "Russia is laying in naval stores as fast as she can at all the Black Sea ports, and that fleet is being strengthened with all rapidity. The Sultan is not blind to these omens, but his exchequer is empty, so he leaves the matter to Kismet, although he will

fight hard and die game. But what of the menaces to England? The first train of the Russian Trans-Caspian Railway entered Merv only a fortnight ago; the Tureomans have been gained over; the Ameer of Cabul is troubled as to whether Russia or England is the stronger, and it has now been discovered that a Russian army can march on Rawal Pindi, in spite of all the precautions understood by scientific or strategic frontiers."

THE *Dolphin* is now from stem to stern the property of the United States Government, the assignees of Mr. JOHN ROACH having this week received payment in full of twenty thousand dollars as payment in full of all claims against that vessel. When the *Dolphin* dispute first arose, the ROACH assignees proposed a compromise, fixing forty-five thousand dollars as a fair sum for final settlement. This the Secretary declined to pay, on the ground that much of the work on the vessel did not come up to the terms of the contract, and for nearly a year the Department has been trying to fix upon a basis for compromise. After much figuring and discussion, the sum above mentioned was finally agreed upon, and the *Dolphin* difficulty is now supposed to be at an end. Mr. ROACH has also received twenty five thousand dollars as payment in full of all demands for storage of the *Puritan*, being about forty thousand dollars less than was originally claimed for the service.

THE report of the statistical commission appointed by the Russian Minister of War to determine the losses suffered by the Army of the Danube in the campaign of 1877-8, shows that 6,465 deaths were due to wounds, and 44,459 to disease. Compared with the effective strength of the army in July, 1878, said to be 592,085, rank and file, this ratio of mortality is claimed to be less than that of any other corps in active warfare since the beginning of the century. During the Crimean campaign, out of 400,000 French soldiers, 105,678 were carried off by disease. The comparatively small loss, both by wounds and infection, reported in the Russo-Turkish war, may be in a minor degree due to the superior endurance and simpler regimen of the Muscovite; but such authorities as VON DER GOLTZ and DERRECAGAIX ascribe it to the greater regard for sanitary conditions and the more intelligent and bountiful safeguards against incipient disease that attend an army a-field.

INCIDENTAL to the successful termination of the campaign against the hostile Apaches, it is a noteworthy fact that, although General MILES has been in command of the Department of Arizona for five months, he has not yet visited, nor even seen, the headquarters of his Department at Prescott. Transferred from command of the Department of the Missouri at the critical period following GERONIMO's escape from General CROOK, he hastened from Leavenworth direct to the immediate field of hostilities, and personally took charge of operations on the border. His movements since then, with his personal staff, have extended throughout Southern Arizona and New Mexico, and into Sonora, Mexico, with frequency and characteristic celerity. As soon as leisure shall ensue from the closing labors of the campaign, the Department staff and garrison at Whipple Barracks will offer a late but cordial welcome to their Commanding General to his Department Headquarters.

THE following circular, relating to the test of torpedoes, has been issued from the Navy Ordnance Bureau:

To whom it may concern:

The Navy Department has appointed a board before which persons interested in the development of torpedoes, for naval use, can exhibit their torpedoes, models and designs, and perform such practical experiments as may appear advisable.

Those who wish to avail themselves of this opportunity should communicate with the undersigned, who will give such further information as may be necessary in the premises.

MONTGOMERY SICARD, Chief of Bureau.

The board referred to consists of Captain A. P. Cooke, President; Commander C. F. Goodrich, Lieutenant Commander R. B. Bradford, Lieutenants A. A. Condon and S. P. Lemly. The sum of \$75,000 was appropriated at the last session of Congress for "manufacturing, purchasing and experimenting with torpedoes of American manufacture," and the above board was appointed to ascertain the most desirable torpedo for naval purposes. As soon as the inventors submit their torpedoes in answer to the above circular the board will convene and commence the experiments.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND will have the appointment of three, and, if he concludes to give the Army a Judge-Advocate General, four Brigadier Generals during the year 1886, a Surgeon General, a Chief of Engineers, a Judge-Advocate General, and a successor to Colonel POTTER. For the appointment of Surgeon General, Colonel SUTHERLAND is regarded as the coming man. He has the advantage of seniority, as well as capacity to fill the position acceptably, and the fact that he has allowed his case to stand on its merits, without troubling the President with appeals from this one, that one, and the other, is much in his favor. As to General NEWTON's successor, nearly every officer of the Engineer Corps has come to the conclusion that Colonel DUANE is to be selected. One argument in his favor is that, if he is passed over this time, he will be deprived of the last chance of occupying an office which he is so competent to fill, and to which his distinguished record so clearly entitles him. Colonel STEWART, having been retired September 18, and Colonel BLUNT having applied to be retired on the 10th of January next, Colonel DUANE has also the claim of seniority.

THE Midvale Steel Works were the only bidders for furnishing the Army Ordnance Bureau with one steel lining tube and 18 steel hoops for the 8 inch gun, to be built of all American steel. Their bid for the tube is 35 cents per pound and for the hoops 40 cents per pound. The tube, jacket and forged trunnion hoop for this gun were contracted for over a year ago with this firm, and as they will get the contract for the materials here referred to, they will go on record as the first American manufacturers to produce all the material for an 8 inch steel gun. The forgings made by them are sound and good, thus demonstrating beyond doubt the practicability of producing the steel for guns up to 8 inch calibre with present facilities. This is a very important step towards the production of still larger forgings. An advertisement for the construction of the gun referred to will be issued very soon. This will be about the only new work in the way of heavy gun construction that can be done by the Bureau during the current fiscal year, owing to the failure of the fortification bill. It was at first supposed that this work could not be done but it was found that a small sum from another fund could be made use of for this purpose.

PERSONAL ITEMS.

LIEUTENANT L. M. BRETT, 2d Cavalry, has joined at Fort Bidwell, Cal., on promotion.

GENERAL L. P. GRAHAM, U. S. A., is spending a short season at Old Point Comfort, Va.

GENERAL W. B. HAZEN, U. S. A., lately at Panama, will return to Washington early in October.

GENERAL W. T. SHERMAN, U. S. A., paid a visit to friends at Governor's Island on Saturday last.

LIEUTENANT T. W. DEFREES, 5th U. S. Infantry, has returned to Washington from Berkeley Springs.

LIEUTENANT H. D. REED, 25th U. S. Inf., under recent promotion, has joined at Fort Snelling, Minn.

CAPTAIN W. P. PEASE, 9th U. S. Infantry, has returned from Europe and is visiting at New Haven, Conn.

MAJOR C. H. CARLTON, 3d U. S. Cavalry, has bid good-bye to Fort Davis and taken command of Fort Elliott, Texas.

LIEUTENANT E. SWIFT, Adjutant of the 5th Cavalry, left Fort Riley, Kansas, this week, to be absent for a fortnight.

CAPTAIN J. G. RAMSAY, 2d U. S. Artillery, now in Washington, will rejoin at Jackson Barracks, La., at the end of October.

LIEUTENANT GRANGER ADAMS, 5th U. S. Artillery, rejoined at Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., early in the week on a post leave.

COLONEL W. R. SHAFTER, 1st U. S. Infantry, has returned to Angel Island from an official trip to Benicia Barracks, Cal.

LIEUTENANT E. E. HATCH, 18th U. S. Infantry, lately at Liberty, Me., has received a two months extension of sick leave.

LIEUTENANT W. W. TYLER, 13th U. S. Infantry, visiting at Sackett's Harbor, N. Y., has had his sick leave extended two months.

MAJOR F. LUFTMAN JOHNSON, British Army, stationed in Bermuda, was in New York this week, quartering at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

LIEUTENANT W. L. PITCHER, 8th Infantry, lately in temporary charge of the recruiting rendezvous at Baltimore, has returned to David's Island.

CAPTAIN L. R. STILLÉ, 23d U. S. Infantry, on leave from Fort Brady, Mich., will prolong his visit to Philadelphia until the latter part of November.

LIEUTENANT EUGENE GRIFFIN, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., came on to New York from Washington this week to be examined for promotion to Captain.

LIEUTENANT E. L. ZALINSKI, 5th U. S. Art., has had a busy week of it as Executive Officer of the Fall meeting at Creedmoor of the National Rifle Association.

LIEUTENANT G. K. HUNTER, 3d U. S. Cav., has taken charge of the recruiting rendezvous at 219 West street, Cincinnati, in succession to Lieut. F. A. Edwards, 1st Cav.

LIEUTENANT S. Y. SEYBURN, 10th U. S. Inf., has taken charge of the infantry and cavalry recruiting rendezvous at 218 West Pratt and 87½ South Sharp streets, Baltimore, Md.

MAJOR-GENERAL J. M. SCHOFIELD, U. S. A., accompanied by Lieut. John Pitcher, A.-D.-C., visited friends in Chicago this week and afterwards returned to Governor's Island.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL J. K. MIZNER, 8th Cav., who relinquishes duty at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., in a few days, will remain East a couple of months before joining his regiment in Texas.

COLONEL H. G. LITCHFIELD, U. S. A., arrived in New York City on Friday last from St. Augustine, Fla., and will spend several weeks here. The longer the better say his many friends in the East.

COLONEL R. F. O'BEIRNE, U. S. A., is a temporary guest at the New York Hotel, New York, preparing to take over the command of the Recruiting Depot at David's Island, New York Harbor.

LIEUTENANTS W. A. NICHOLS, W. H. Johnston and D. E. McCarthy, U. S. A., returned to Fort Leavenworth this week from a pleasant trip to Jacksonville, Ills., where they acted as judges of a competitive drill.

THE SENIORS in the Infantry arm now are Lieut.-Colonel E. F. Townsend, 11th; Major E. G. Bush, 6th, and Captain W. J. Lyster, 19th. The retirement of General Potter, October 12 next, will give them their step.

We are indebted to the New York Sun of Sept. 12 for the information that General Miles, the famous Indian fighter, went to Erastina, Staten Island, yesterday (Sept. 11), and saw Buffalo Bill's Wild West show.

CAPTAIN J. H. DORST, 4th U. S. Cavalry, was to leave Fort Leavenworth this week with the Apache Indians there for St. Augustine, Fla., where the Indians are to be turned over to the commanding officer, Fort Marion.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL J. J. COPPINGER, 18th Inf., has relinquished the command of Fort Hays, Kas., to Colonel John E. Yard, of the regiment, who has lately reported for duty. Col. Coppington will likely go to Fort Gibson.

CAPTAIN J. G. TURNBULL, 3d U. S. Art., rejoined at Fort McHenry, Md., with his battery, this week, from a two weeks' tour of rifle practice at Washington Barracks. Battery I, 3d Art., will go from Fort McHenry, Md., next week to Washington Barracks for a similar purpose.

MAJOR J. J. UPHAM, 5th Cav., representative of our Government at the autumn manoeuvres of the 12th and 18th Army Corps of the French Army, was presented, with the representatives from other powers, to General Boulanger in Paris, Sept. 11, and afterwards left for Bordeaux. The manoeuvres were in progress at La Reole, near Bordeaux, this week.

COLONEL T. F. BARR, U. S. A., left Chicago early in the week on a month's leave.

CAPTAIN GEORGE F. TOWLE, U. S. A., was at the West Hotel, Minneapolis, a few days ago.

COLONEL ANSON MILLS, U. S. A., on leave from Arizona, is visiting friends at Zanesville, Ohio.

CAPTAIN C. S. SMITH, Ordnance Corps, U. S. A., has returned to Washington from a short vacation.

GENERAL E. S. BRAGG has failed to receive the nomination for another term as member of Congress.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL HORACE JEWETT, 3d Infantry, was in St. Paul last week on his way to Fort Missoula.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL P. H. SHERIDAN, U. S. A., registered at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York, on Saturday last.

MAJOR THOMAS McGREGOR, 2d Cav., has taken command of the military camp near Ellensburg, Washington Territory.

CAPTAIN P. D. VROOM, 3d U. S. Cavalry, left Fort Davis, Tex., last week for the North to enter upon a tour of recruiting duty.

MAJOR-GENERAL ARTHUR S. MOBERLY, British Army, retired, was a guest this week at the Hotel Brunswick, New York City.

CAPTAIN W. P. VOSE, 2d U. S. Artillery, lately at Fort Niagara, N. Y., at the rifle competitions, is on a brief visit to friends in Washington.

CAPTAIN W. MCK. DUNN, 2d U. S. Art., rejoined at Little Rock Barracks this week from a long leave, and resumed command of his battery.

COLONEL JOHN N. MACOMB, U. S. A., retired, has returned from East Gloucester, Mass., to his home 1314 N street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

THE new issue of two-dollar silver certificates bears a portrait of the late Major-General W. S. Hancock, U. S. A., in full dress uniform.

CAPTAIN R. H. MONTGOMERY, 5th Cavalry, who leaves St. Louis October 1, will spend a month in the East before joining his troop at Fort Reno, I. T.

COLONEL JOHN CAMPBELL, U. S. A., retired, has returned to his home, 232 East 18th street, N. Y. City, after a residence of two months on Lake George, N. Y.

LIEUTENANT A. C. TAYLOR, 2d U. S. Artillery, a distinguished marksman, returned to Little Rock Barracks, Ark., this week from a pleasant trip to Fort Niagara.

GENERAL GEORGE CROOK, U. S. A., accompanied by Lieut. Kennon, A.-D.-C., have gone to Portsmouth, O., to attend the reunion of the 36th Ohio and the Army of West Virginia. Mrs. Crook is at Oakland, Md., where the General will join her later on.

GENERAL MARCY is going West for a hunt in Wyoming, expecting to reach Douglas, the terminus of the extension of the F. E. and M. V. R. R., of the Chicago and North Western system, and a few miles from old Fort Fetterman this week. Before returning he will probably visit Fort McKinney.

GENERAL W. T. SHERMAN, U. S. A., is reported by a "New York Intervenor" as saying: "I have come to live permanently. My family is here and we are comfortably lodged. I feel splendidly, have had a pleasant summer, and in a few days shall run down to Block Island. Although I have come to make New York my home I don't suppose I will be in the city very much."

THE Washington correspondent of the New York Herald says: "Mr. Endicott, Secretary of War, is absent so much that his return at this season of the year would entitle him to be classed as a distinguished visitor. He has never taken kindly to Washington society. He still prefers the domestic quiet of old Salem and his New England associates to the gewgaws of life at the Capital."

COLONEL P. C. HAINS, of the Engineer Corps, who was designated to act as disbursing officer of the War Department when Mr. Lawton became incapacitated for duty, has been relieved from that duty at his own request, and has gone to Fortress Monroe for his health. Capt. C. S. Adams, of the Engineer Corps, on duty in the office of Chief of Engineers, has been designated to take Col. Hains's place, and made the semi-monthly payments on Wednesday.

IN an interesting description of the lighthouse at the southern end of Mare Island, the Vallejo Chronicle says: "The keeper's building forms a pretty picture in front of the bluffs, and is painted in an artistic manner, and when it is reached the visitor is greeted in a hospitable manner by the keeper, Mrs. Katie C. McDougal, widow of the late Comdr. C. J. McDougal, U. S. N., and her charming daughters, who at all times are ready to give any information of interest to those having an opportunity of visiting this quiet retreat under the hills.

THE BARON de Charette, who arrived in New York on Monday, comes of a military family. His grandfather, a Chouan chief, was one of the royalists who defended La Vendée and Bretagne against Napoleon. Baron Charette entered the military profession at an early age. In 1859 he became Colonel in the Guards of the Duke of Modena. When the Papal Army was organized to repel the Sardinian invasion the Baron entered the service of Pius IX. After the surrender of Rome he entered the French service, in which he distinguished himself on a number of occasions.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL P. H. SHERIDAN returned to Washington from New York early in the week and in a few days will go to Fort Leavenworth, Kan., to attend the Army competition. A reporter of the Washington Post asked the General about the fate of Geronimo. "I do not yet know," he said, "whether any conditions attached to his surrender. There is no doubt what ought to be done with him. He is entitled to no mercy or consideration. If he cannot be dealt with summarily he will probably be removed east of the Mississippi—to Florida, perhaps—the very place where he doesn't want to go. The Dry Tortugas would be a good reservation for him."

MRS. STACEY, wife of the late Col. M. H. Stacey, has taken a home in Washington, D. C., No. 1,146 17th street, N. West.

CAPTAIN C. A. CURTIS, U. S. A., retired, has left Madison, Wis., for Gainesville, Fla., where he will spend several months.

LIEUTENANT H. H. BENHAM, 2d U. S. Infantry, was in New York this week, on his way to join at Union College, Schenectady, N. Y.

COLONEL J. E. YARD, 18th Infantry, has appointed 1st Lieut. G. L. Turner Regimental Adjutant. Lieut. Turner was graduated from West Point in 1874, and has had a large experience.

LIEUTENANT SEDGWICK RICE, 7th Cavalry, recently transferred from the 22d Infantry, has been presented by the officers with a fine charger. Lieut. Rice is at present a witness before the U. S. courts at Wichita, and will on his return attend to the shipment of this noble animal to his station in Dakota.—*Kansas City Times*.

THE wedding of Lieutenant A. M. Fuller, 2d U. S. Cavalry, to Miss Carrie M. Scheeller, which took place at San Jose, Cal., August 25, was a brilliant affair. The wedding took place at the residence of the bride's parents, which was handsomely decorated for the occasion. A breakfast followed the ceremony, and after innumerable god-speeds, the married couple left for San Francisco. The bridal presents were numerous and elegant.

THE litigation pending for the last six years between Jacob Reese, of Pittsburg, the inventor of the basic steel process, and the Bessemer Steel Company Limited, which has prevented the use of the basic steel process in the United States, owing to an injunction obtained by the Bessemer Steel Company, has been decided by the Master in Chancery, who reports that the injunction should be dissolved and the bill dismissed at the cost of the Bessemer Steel Company.

THE Omaha *Excelsior* of Sept. 11th says General Burnham was a passenger to the Pacific Coast on Wednesday night....Miss Storms, who has been visiting with Captain and Mrs. Ebstein at Fort Sidney, started Thursday for her home in Brooklyn. Mrs. Ebstein accompanied her as far as Grand Island....Major Downey is in command at Fort Sidney this week. Lieut. Cornman is Acting Adjutant, Quartermaster, Commissary, etc., and also does duty as Officer of the Day.

THE will of Gen. Lloyd Aspinwall gives \$10,000 each to his sons, William H. and Lloyd Aspinwall, Jr., and his grandson, Lloyd Aspinwall bird; \$2,500 to his friend Gen. Martin T. McMahon, and \$2,000 to John Johnston, who is described as "the dear friend of my son Willie." All the residue of his estate, real and personal, including property worth about \$300,000 bequeathed him by his mother, and which would revert to her heirs at law unless specifically devised by him, he leaves to his widow, Harriette Prescott Aspinwall. He makes his widow ex-cuckoo and his sons executors of his will. The estate is estimated at about \$600,000.

CAPTAIN C. J. VON HERMANN, 4th U. S. Infantry, was duly retired for age on Friday of this week, September 17, after an honorable service, dating from 1861. He served throughout the war with great credit, receiving the brevet of Major in the Regular Army for gallantry at the siege of Port Hudson, and the brevet of Lieutenant Colonel of Volunteers for "coolness, gallantry, and valuable services during the campaign terminating with the surrender of the army under General Lee." The retirement of Major Von Hermann promotes Adjutant Butler D. Price to Captain, and devolves the selection of a Regimental Adjutant upon Colonel Carlin.

EVERY target friend knows who Lieut. W. H. Sage, 5th Infantry, is. We believe him to be the best shot, all things considered, that there is in the Division of the Missouri. His modesty and courtesy is commensurate with his merit. Last year when Jimmy Goodin, 2d lieutenant 7th Inf., waxed Billy Sage in the preliminary division competition for the Robertson badge, Lieut. Sage was the first to congratulate Mr. Goodin. Such acts as this are not forgotten....Lieut. Bates, 18th Inf., is at Fort Leavenworth, the guest of Capt. Rafferty, 6th Cav....Lieuts. J. A. Irons and J. F. Morrison, 20th Inf., are looking up old friends. Lieut. Irons is on a four months' leave, and expects to visit Europe before he rejoins his regiment....Lieut. and Mrs. Perkins, 5th Inf., are the guests of Capt. and Mrs. Pope.—*Kansas City Times*.

BEN PERLEY POORE, in the *Boston Budget*, says that Senator Sumner, in the early part of the war, learning that a son of the poet Longfellow had applied to enlist, "went to the War Department and laid the case before the Secretary, asking in conclusion a commission in a cavalry regiment for the young Cambridge soldier. Mr. Stanton at first peremptorily refused, saying that his own son had run away from home and enlisted as a private in a Union regiment in Tennessee, where he proposed to let him remain. The commission was, however, forthcoming, and young Longfellow wore shoulder straps as a second lieutenant of cavalry. But he did not fancy army life and resigned to engage in more congenial pursuits. Senator Sumner also obtained a commission for a son of Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, who did not distinguish himself as a soldier."

LIEUT. DWIGHT HOLLEY, 1st U. S. Infantry, a graduate of this year, was married Sept. 1, 1886, at Syracuse, N. Y., to Miss Lizzie Lapham Howard, of that city. The ceremony was performed in St. James Church, Lock street, by Rev. Joseph M. Clarke, and was witnessed by one of the largest and most fashionable assemblages of the season. The bride was attended by her mother, Mrs. Adele B. Howard, and four bridesmaids—Miss Holley, sister of the groom, Miss Nellie Huntington, Miss Helen Myers, and Miss Margaret Westcott. The ushers were Lieutenants John E. McMahon, 4th Artillery; A. D. Andrews, 5th Artillery; Thos. B. Mott, 1st Artillery; E. M. Lewis, 11th Infantry; L. G. Berry, 4th Artillery, and Messrs. Place, Myers and Chase. Lieut. F. L. Winn, 1st Infantry, was "best man." A supper followed, after which the happy couple left on a short tour. They will soon return to Syracuse, and then go to Fort Halleck, Nev., Lieut. Holley's station.

COLONEL A. J. MCGONNIGLE, U. S. A., East from Arizona, was in Washington this week.

LIEUTENANT B. F. HANDFORTH, 4th U. S. Infantry, on sick leave, is visiting in New York City.

COLONEL GEORGE GIBSON, 5th U. S. Infantry, and Mrs. Gibson, were in Washington this week.

LIEUTENANT C. G. STAER, 1st Infantry, has gone to Benicia Barracks, Cal., for temporary duty.

COLONEL E. C. MASON, U. S. A., has rejoined at Fort Snelling, Minn., from a trip to Montana.

LIEUTENANT H. J. REILLY, 5th U. S. Artillery, and family, are visiting at Sackett's Harbor, N. Y.

GENERAL W. H. PENROSE, U. S. A., left Fort Niagara, N. Y., early in the week on a short leave.

LIEUTENANT F. J. KERNAN, U. S. A., has entered upon duty at Thacher's Institute, Shreveport, La.

MAJOR D. PERRY, 6th U. S. Cavalry, left Greenwich, Conn., this week for his post, Fort Lewis, Col.

COLONEL H. G. LITCHFIELD and Maj. G. W. Shorley, U. S. A., spent most of the week at Creedmoor, N. Y.

The class graduated at West Point in June, 1886, numbered 78 members. Of these eight were married before Aug. 31.

CAPTAIN EDWARD FIELD, 4th U. S. Artillery, passed through New York on Wednesday, returning from leave to Fort Adams, R. I.

MISS BESSIE HUNT, the only daughter of the late Col. Lewis Cass Hunt, is visiting her uncle, Lieut. E. W. Casey, U. S. A., at Fort Lewis, Col.

LIEUTENANT M. MAXWELL, 15th U. S. Infantry, who is visiting at De Witt, Ark., will join his company at Fort Buford, Dakota, early in October.

COLONEL G. W. WALLACE, U. S. A., retired, returned to New York City this week from Lake Matapac, N. Y., where he has been spending the summer.

CAPTAIN J. S. SIMPSON, Quartermaster U. S. A., lately visiting in New York and vicinity, will return to San Antonio towards the end of the present month.

MISS MATTIE SCOTT, daughter of Col. R. N. Scott, U. S. A., returned to her home in Washington this week after a very pleasant visit to Col. Barr at Fort Snelling and Major Forsyth at Jefferson Barracks.

GENERAL STEWART VAN VLIET, U. S. A., registered at the Glenham Hotel, New York, on Tuesday. The General went on to the Hotel Kaaterskill, N. Y., and attended the meeting and dinner of the Holland Society there Sept. 14.

A SAILBOAT containing William Ross, Private Coughlin, and Sergeant Carroll, of Battery H, 4th Artillery, capsized last Sunday off Fort Warren and the sergeant named was drowned. He was in charge of the guard at Mount McGregor last year during the Grant obsequies.

OWING to a confusion of dates we were made to report last week, under "Married," the marriage "September 6" of Lieut. F. L. Denny, U. S. Marine Corps, to Miss Julia Graham Palmer, daughter of Gen. L. N. Palmer, U. S. A. The ceremony will not take place until October 6, at St. John's Church, Washington, D. C.

LIEUTENANT J. H. KING, 8th Cavalry, and his beautiful young bride, says the *Brackett News*, are spending a few days at Fort Clark. Mrs. King received a welcome from the ladies and brother officers of the Lieutenant that must be very gratifying to her husband. They were serenaded by the band the night after their arrival.

CAPTAIN W. E. Dougherty, 1st Inf., and Assistant Surgeon H. I. Raymond, U. S. A., have been in San Francisco recently as witnesses in the case of the U. S. v. Pactuali Billy and Ben, two of the Hoopa tribe of Klamath Indians, who are charged with the murder of Ike, member of their tribe, at or near the Hoopa Valley Reservation, Humboldt County, in June, 1885.

GENERAL A. V. KAUTZ, U. S. A., says the Cincinnati *Volkssfreund*, is so deserving of the Brigadier-General vacancy on the 12th of October, and is so generally recommended that President Cleveland will no doubt be unable to resist his appointment. General Kautz is a native of Baden, and for the past 40 years of a faultless service has honored the German name in this country.

The following officers of the Army registered at the War Department this week: Lieut. Col. A. J. Dallas, retired; 1st Lieut. C. W. Foster, 3d Art.; Maj. Theo. Schwan, A. A. G.; 1st Lieut. J. J. Dougherty, 11th Inf.; Lieut. Col. H. M. Robert, Corps of Engineers; 2d Lieut. John S. Mallory, 2d Inf.; Capt. Chas. J. Von Herrmann, U. S. A.; 2d Lieut. L. E. Sebree, S. O.; Capt. J. B. Campbell, 4th Art.

GENERAL S. W. CRAWFORD, U. S. A., has gone to Charleston, S. C., to aid in the relief of sufferers by the earthquake. General Crawford is not unfamiliar with Charleston, having been stationed at Fort Sumter in 1861. Gen. Crawford, in a letter to Governor Fairchild, Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, who also has gone to Charleston, says: "Nothing could have been more opportune than your visit to this afflicted city. The great organizations that you represent could do nothing more in accordance with their principles and practice than to assist in this great Christian effort." Gen. Crawford has an interesting article on the "Reserves at Gettysburg," in the Philadelphia *Weekly Press* of September 8.

A CHEYENNE special says: "It is reliably reported here that Lieut. John F. McBlain, 9th Cavalry, tried by court-martial for obtaining a divorce from his wife by questionable methods, was acquitted." A despatch of Sept. 16 says: "The Court-martial that tried Lieutenant McBlain has sentenced him to dismissal, but General Crook set aside the sentence for the reason that the evidence was such as should have secured the accused an honorable acquittal. Lieutenant McBlain is restored to duty. General Crook's action is highly commended for impartiality."

CAPTAIN C. B. SEARS, Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army, will locate at Bismarck, Dakota, towards the end of September.

GENERAL F. H. SMITH, Superintendent of the Virginia Military Institute for the last 47 years, has tendered his resignation.

LIEUTENANT C. B. BAKER, 7th Infantry, who is visiting friends at Columbus, O., will shortly start to join his company at Fort Laramie, Wyo.

CAPTAIN P. C. HAINS, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., has gone to Old Point Comfort to recuperate from a malarial attack. Capt. H. M. Adams, of the corps, has been detailed to make disbursements for the War Department.

LETTERS from General William S. Harney, U. S. Army, state that the family affairs which required his departure from Florida, have been arranged, and he hopes to return and settle in Orange County or Hillsborough among his old comrades.

PAYMASTER-GENERAL WM. B. ROCHESTER left Vineyard Haven last week for Albany, where he is spending a few days with relatives previous to returning to Washington for the autumn work in the way of preparing annual report, etc. He is expected in Washington on Saturday.

BISHOP DUNLOP, whose diocese takes in all of New Mexico and Arizona, recently, after holding service in Silver City in the morning, preached to a large and interested audience at Fort Bayard in the evening, being the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Baird. The Bishop is an "old-timer," as the expression is out there, and no "tenderfoot," and has a host of Army friends along the border.

CAPTAIN CHARLES S. SMITH, of the Ordnance Department, has returned to Washington after a month's vacation, and is now Acting Chief of Ordnance in the absence of General Bonét and Captain Birnie, who had been acting until Captain Smith's return. Capt. Birnie is now enjoying a short vacation himself. Captain Valentine McNally, Ordnance Storekeeper, has also returned, and can be found at his desk as usual.

COMMANDER B. J. CROMWELL, U. S. N., has left Montrose, Pa., for the Arandale House, Bedford, Pa.

LIEUTENANT J. FRANKLIN, U. S. N., and Mrs. Franklin, arrived in Washington this week from West Apopka, Fla.

CHIEF ENGINEER H. W. FITCH, U. S. N., has returned to his home, 3939 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, from Ocean Beach, N. J.

NAVAL CONSTRUCTOR GEO. W. MUCH arrived at Norfolk September 14 and joined the Board, and has commenced survey on the Trenton.

COLONEL C. G. McCAWLEY, Commandant of the Marine Corps, and Mrs. McCawley, have returned to Washington from their summer's vacation.

The marriage of Miss Clitz, daughter of Rear Admiral Clitz, U. S. N., to Lieut. H. E. Waterman, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., is to take place in New York this month.

LIEUTENANT JAMES FRANKLIN, P. A. Engr. Reah Frazer, Comdr. S. H. Baker, Lieut. Comdr. Joshua Bishop and P. A. Paymr. James A. Ring are registered at the Navy Department this week.

ENSIGN W. LEE CAPPS, who has left for Europe, is says the Norfolk *Landmark*, the son of Mr. Washington T. Capps, of Lambert's Point, Norfolk County. He goes to the University of Glasgow to further prosecute the study of naval engineering and architecture.

P. A. ENGINEER JAMES ENTWISTLE, U. S. N., of the training ship for boys *Minnesota*, has determined not to take a leave of absence this summer, but will employ the time in perfecting his arrangements for comfort the coming winter. His address is Station E, New York City.

CHIEF ENGINEER J. P. KELLY, U. S. N., is in Buffalo in attendance upon his mother, who is dangerously ill. Mrs. Kelly, who is upwards of seventy years old, was formerly a Miss McDermott, and is a lineal descendant of the Princess of Coolavin, of Roscommon, Ireland.

COMMODORE DANIEL L. BRAINE arrived from Washington at Fort Monroe on Saturday morning and sailed from Newport News the same night on the steamer *Finance* for Rio, to take command of the South Atlantic Squadron. Lieut. A. B. Wyckoff, U. S. N., goes with him as Secretary, and Lieut. Henry H. Barroll, U. S. N., as Flag Lieutenant.

PAY INSPIRER F. C. COSBY, U. S. N., well known in Washington, is now stationed at the Kittery Navy-yard, Me., in charge of the Pay Department, and with his family is enjoying pleasant quarters at the Rockingham House. Pay Inspector Cosby is number one of the list of Inspectors, and by due process of the retired list will be a Pay Director on the 5th of July, 1889.

ALTHOUGH nothing has been received from Lieut. Charles H. Lyman, U. S. N., commanding the naval station at Port Royal, S. C., it is hoped that no harm has come to him from the recent shaking up in that part of the Union. Mrs. Lyman and family are at the station with the Lieutenant. She is well known in Georgetown, and, as Miss Rebecca Chew, was a universal favorite.

The marriage of Lieut. James T. Smith, U. S. Navy, to Miss Florence Skyring Rundle, which took place at Zion Church, Madison avenue, New York, Sept. 14, brought together a large concourse of friends. The Rev. F. L. Laddell, S. T. D., Rector of St. Andrew's Church, officiated. The fair bride is a daughter of Richard P. Rundle, Esq., of 126 West 36th street, New York City.

MEDICAL INSPECTOR D. KINDLEBERGER, U. S. N., assumes the charge of the Naval Hospital, Washington, D. C., shortly, as the relief of Medical Director A. L. Gibon, U. S. N. Dr. Kindleberger and wife have been enjoying the pleasures of Narragansett Bay, they having been at Conanicut Island since Mrs. Kindleberger's return from Europe. It is said the Dr. intends building a summer cottage at that delightful hot weather resort.

CAPTAIN R. W. MEADE, U. S. N., was a recent guest at the Grand Pacific, Chicago.

NAVAL CADET W. C. COLE, U. S. N., is a recent guest at the Merchants' Hotel, St. Paul.

REAR-ADmiral S. B. LUKE, U. S. N., has left Newport, R. I., for Sunset Hill House, Surgar Hill, N. H.

ASSISTANT ENGINEER F. H. ELDRIDGE, U. S. N., was a recent guest at the Occidental Hotel, San Francisco.

CAPTAIN C. G. GORDON, of the British Royal Marines, was a recent guest at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York City.

REAR ADMIRAL J. J. ALMY, U. S. N., was in New York this week en route to his home in Washington, from Bar Harbor, Maine.

LIEUTENANT N. E. NILES, U. S. N., has returned from leave to the labors of the Meteorological Department of the Hydrographic Office.

LIEUTENANT JESUP NICHOLSON, U. S. Marine Corps, visiting at 1,718 N street, Washington, D. C., has had his sick leave extended until December 12.

Mrs. A. C. DILLINGHAM, wife of Lieut. Albert C. Dillingham, U. S. N., is summering at Jamestown, Narragansett Bay. The Lieutenant is stationed on the flagship *Tennessee*.

ENSIGN H. McL. P. HUSE, U. S. N., was married at Mt. Washington, Md., Sept. 14, to Miss Mary Stockton, daughter of Mr. Wm. Whitelock, of Baltimore. The Rev. M. Pursell officiated.

CHIEF ENGINEER JOHN LOWE, U. S. N., of the *Dolphin*, paid Washington a short visit last week. The *Dolphin* lacks but two requisites to go on a cruise, a commanding officer and orders.

ASSISTANT ENGINEER W. J. BAXTER, U. S. N., sailed from New York Sept. 16 for Glasgow, Scotland, where he has been ordered on special duty to undergo an advance course in steam engineering.

ENSIGN H. O. DUNN, U. S. N., of the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting, is still off duty from malaria. His last cruise embraced both shores of the Pacific Ocean, beginning on the South Pacific Station in the *Iroquois* and ending on the *Essex* in Corea, etc.

CHIEF ENGINEER B. FRANK GARVIN, U. S. Navy, and Mrs. Garvin arrived in Washington last week to spend a few days on the way home to Philadelphia from Hot Springs, and were the guests of Commander and Mrs. Augustus G. Kellogg at the Navy-yard.

P. A. PAYMASTER JAMES E. CANN, U. S. N., was in Washington last week looking none the worse for his long rest from duty. The paymaster has been residing most of the time in Harrisburg, Pa., since leaving the *Iroquois*, on the South Pacific Station, early in 1885. He goes to Key West, Fla., as the relief of P. A. Paymr. John W. Jordan, U. S. N.

MISS MARGARET MEADE is lying dangerously ill at her residence in Washington, and on account of her advanced age, some 80 years, grave fears are entertained of her recovery. She is a sister of the late Major-General George G. Meade, the hero of Gettysburg, and of the late Commodore Richard W. Meade, U. S. N. Her illness is a cause of anxiety to a large circle of relatives and friends, both in the Services and in civil life. A sister of Miss Meade, Mrs. Salvador Meade Paterson, died September 10 at Perth Amboy, N. J. Mrs. Paterson was twice married, her first husband having been Lieut. John T. Sullivan, U. S. N., who died July 6, 1847. Lieut. Sullivan entered the Navy as a Midshipman December 1, 1827.

"REAR-ADmiral BALDWIN, U. S. N.," says a Saratoga correspondent, "has been here several weeks, and is one of the most popular guests of the States. He came here severely affected with a bronchial trouble, and his stay has been so beneficial to him that he has prolonged it from week to week. Mrs. Baldwin returned to Newport a fortnight or more ago, and the admiral joins her there on Saturday for a day, when they will go to Morristown, N. J., for the remainder of the month. Admiral Baldwin is tall and slender, with plenty of glossy, steel-gray hair shading his broad temples; beautiful luminous eyes, and an endearing courtesy to his friends, of whom he seems to have more in the States dining-room than any other guest I have ever noticed."

RECENT DEATHS.

THE father of the recently deceased Colonel Lewis Cass Hunt, and of General Henry J. Hunt, was not Thos. F., but Samuel W. Hunt, who entered the Military Academy in 1814, and died Sept. 11, 1829, as 1st Lieutenant 3d Infantry. Their grandfather was Thomas Hunt, who was Captain 2d Infantry March 4, 1791, attained the rank of Colonel in 1803, and died August 18, 1808, at Belle Fontaine. Samuel W. Hunt left the Military Academy to get married. Colonel Hunt's remains have been temporarily interred at Fort Union, N. M. They are to be transferred to Colonel Casey's farm at Boston Neck, R. I. The Kansas City Times calls attention to the fact that the death of Colonel Hunt leaves but one survivor of the party witnessing the establishment of the present post of Fort Leavenworth in 1827. General Henry J. Hunt, now in command of the Soldiers' Home in Washington. In a recent letter, General Hunt said: "My mother died in St. Louis, and when my father's company was ordered up to the Missouri River with the rest to establish the new cantonment (Leavenworth), he took me, then a eight years old, and my two brothers, aged six and four respectively. We had an extremely sickly summer (1827). I have heard that nearly half the garrison died. My second brother was one of the victims of this sickly season. After a time my youngest brother and myself were sent to Liberty, Clay County, Missouri, to school. Of the officers at this time I only remember two

distinctly, Captain Belknap, father of the late Secretary of War, and Surgeon Finley, who was Surgeon-General of the Army in the first year of the late Civil War, both now dead. When my father's company was ordered back to Jefferson Barracks, my brother and myself returned to Leavenworth. We went back to Jefferson Barracks in a steamboat. This was in the spring of 1829, and my father died at that post in September of that year."

THE following paragraph appeared among the death notices in the Washington *Evening Star* of Sept. 8, 1886:

PETER.—Suddenly, September 8, 1886, MARTHA CUSTIS PETER, wife of Dr. Armistead Peter.

Funeral from chapel at Oak Hill Cemetery, Friday evening, September 10, at 5 o'clock. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

Mrs. Martha Custis Peter was the daughter of Captain Beverly Kennon, U. S. Navy, who, on the 28th of February, 1844, was killed on board the U. S. S. *Princeton* by the explosion of the large gun called the "Peacemaker." The sudden and untimely decease of the only daughter of Captain Kennon renders a brief recital of the circumstances attending his tragic death not inappropriate, and certainly interesting. An account of the affair is compiled for the benefit of our readers from contemporaneous records.

Yesterday was a day appointed by the courtesy and hospitality of Captain Stockton, commander of the *Princeton*, for receiving as visitors to his fine ship (lying off Alexandria) a great number of guests, with their families, liberally and numerously invited to spend the day on board. The day was most favorable, and the company was large and brilliant, of both sexes; not less probably in number than 400, among whom were the President of the United States (John Tyler), the heads of the several departments and their families.

During the passage down, one of the large guns on board (carrying a ball of 225 lbs.) was fired more than once, exhibiting the great power and capacity of that formidable weapon of war. . . . The vessel was on her return up the river, opposite to the fort, where Capt. Stockton consented to fire another shot from the same gun, around and near which, to observe its effects, many persons had gathered, though by no means so many as on similar discharges in the morning, the ladies who then thronged the decks being on this fatal occasion almost all between decks, and out of reach of harm.

The gun was fired, and before the smoke cleared away so as to observe the effect of the explosion, shrieks and cries arose, announcing a dire calamity. The gun had burst, and the lower part, from the trunnions to the breech, was blown off, and one-half section of it lay on the breast of Captain Beverly Kennon, of the Navy, who at the same time was Chief of the Bureau of Construction. Besides Captain Kennon, the following were instantly killed by the explosion: Mr. Abel P. Upshur, Secretary of State; Mr. T. W. Gilmer, recently placed at the head of the Navy; Mr. Virgil Maxey, lately returned from a diplomatic residence at the Hague, and Mr. Gardner, of New York, formerly a Senator from that State. In addition to the killed, 17 seamen were wounded, some mortally. . . . Captain Kennon has left a young wife, and children by his first wife. [Mrs. Peter was born some little time after the tragic death of her father, being the only child of Captain Kennon by his second wife.]

The accounts of the occurrence published at the time conclude with a full description of the funeral of the victims, which was held at the Congressional Cemetery, although appropriate religious services were held at the Presidential mansion.

The "Peacemaker" was a wrought-iron gun 15 feet long and weighed 10 tons, having a bore of 12 inches, and throwing a ball of 230 pounds. This gun was made in the United States. A second, of the same general type and size, on the *Princeton* also, called the "Oregon," was constructed in England.

THE California Commandery of the Military Order have issued a circular containing the following obituary notice of Lieut. Johnson, who died at San Francisco, Sunday, Aug. 8, 1886, of heart disease, while taking Turkish bath:

Henry Johnson, Jr., was born at New Castle, Delaware, in 1855. Too young to take part in the War of the Rebellion, he inherited membership in the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, U. S., from his father, Capt. Henry Johnson, Medical Storekeeper, U. S. Army, and was elected a Companion of the Second Class of this Commandery, June 10, 1885. Insignia No. 3657. He was appointed 2d Lieutenant, 8th U. S. Infantry, from the State of California, Oct. 23, 1875, and was promoted 1st Lieutenant July 3, 1883, serving with his regiment on the Pacific Coast and in Arizona until July, 1886, when he resigned his commission. The circumstances attending his death were very sad, and cast a deep gloom over all his friends. In the heyday of youth, a bright and intelligent young man, of a lovable disposition, and with pleasant manners which endeared him to all, while apparently in perfect health, he has been suddenly taken from us, leaving behind him a host of sorrowing relatives and friends. In the death of our young Companion this Commandery has sustained a severe loss; and to his afflicted relatives, we extend the right hand of fellowship and sincere sympathy in their great bereavement.

LUDWIG LOWE, head of the great machine shops at Berlin, whose death is reported, was a member of the Reichstag and, after Krupp, probably controlled the most extensive mechanical industry in Prussia. Some years since he underbid the American firm of Smith and Wesson on a large contract of S. and W. revolvers for the Russian Government. As a producer he could lay no claim to creative genius or mechanical application, his life-long practice being to pirate the inventive ideas of American and English designers.

THE decease of Annibat Ardisson is reported in *L'Avant Militaire* of Sept. 1, which characterizes him as "one of the most conscientious inventors, the creator of the dirigible balloon and of the perfected system of aerial navigation." At the moment of his death, a despatch reached his bedside from the Minister of Marine, announcing the appointment of a commission to test and report upon a submarine boat of which he was likewise the inventor.

A DESPATCH of Sept. 11 from London, England, says: "Col. Lewis Carr, of Philadelphia, a graduate of Princeton, an officer in the Mexican campaign, and who was attached to the legation in China when Robert M. McLane was Minister, has died, aged 64, in a hospital here, of paralysis, induced by privation. He was buried from St. Ann's, Soho." Lewis Carr was a 1st Lieutenant and afterwards Captain of the 16th Infantry; disbanded Aug. 17, 1848.

WILLIAM ARMSTRONG IRVINE, M. D., who died Sept. 7, at Irvine, Pa., aged 82, was the son of Commissary General Callender Irvine, U. S. A., who died in 1841, and the grandson of Brig.-Gen. William Ir-

vine, of the Continental Army of the Revolution, who died in 1804. The deceased gentleman was Vice President General of the Society of the Cincinnati and President of the Pennsylvania State Society of the same.

WILLIAM W. BOWLBY, who served with credit during the War as Surgeon of the 3d New Jersey Cavalry, and as Surgeon-in-Chief of Gen. Custer's Cavalry Division, died Sept. 11, of heart disease, at Morris Plains, N. J.

CAPTAIN H. I. COMSTOCK, father-in-law of Colonel James A. Bates, U. S. Army, retired, died at Terrace Hill on the Connecticut Aug. 15. The deceased gentleman was in his 71st year.

THE son of Lieut. F. D. Sharp, 20th U. S. Infantry, a child of not quite three years of age, died at Fort Assiniboine, Montana, Aug. 28.

(Special Despatch to the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*.)

REJOICING AT TUCSON.

TUCSON, A. T., Sept. 6.

THERE is great rejoicing throughout Arizona to-night over the final surrender of Geronimo, which ends the Indian war in this Territory. There was an immense open air meeting at this place to-night at which speeches were made, giving all the praise to General Miles and Captain Lawton, who are the heroes of the hour. The success of General Miles is the more appreciated here because of the many obstacles and stumbling blocks that have been thrown in his way by the friends and emissaries of General Crook, who did everything they could to defeat his success in the field, and prevent the removal of the White Mountain and Warm Spring Indians from San Carlos Reservation; but thanks to his undaunted courage and his persistent work, he has overcome his enemies at home and the savage in the field. 100 guns are now being fired in honor of General Miles and Captain Lawton, neither of whom saw the inside of West Point.

THE WEST POINT COURT-MARTIAL.

A SPECIAL telegram to one of the daily papers is as follows:

HIGHLAND FALLS, N. Y., Sept. 12.

The latest advices regarding the court-martial of the cadets at West Point is that upon information being received at the War Department about the state of affairs Secretary Endicott sent a sharp despatch to Gen. Merritt, the superintendent, which had the effect of making him go slow. As the superintendent cannot carry out a sentence of dismissal against the cadets, and can only inflict a punishment, if the Secretary should not approve the finding of the court it would be an implied censure upon both the court and the superintendent. The disposition on the part of both Secretaries Endicott and Whitney has been to discourage the arbitrary methods which have prevailed during the last few years at both the military and naval academies by which innocent turmoil has been kept up, and the cadets lost valuable time by these wholesale court-martials. Young Wheeler, the cadet adjutant, has been restored to duty.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

ARMY OF WEST VIRGINIA.

THE 10th Reunion of the Army of West Virginia and the semi-annual encampment of the G. A. R., Dept. of Ohio, took place last week at Portsmouth, O., and produced a combination long to be remembered. The various committees "worked like beavers," and so success attended their efforts. The city was magnificently decorated, let that suffice. The procession on Tuesday was a brilliant spectacle. In the evening there was a great meeting at the pavilion, and Gen. R. B. Hayes being introduced, was received with great applause. He referred in glowing terms to General Sheridan and General Crook, the latter of whom was present, and was given six ringing cheers. Gen. Rosecrans arrived on Wednesday and at the evening session the enthusiasm culminated on the arrival of Gen. Sheridan. Gen. Crook introduced him amid tremendous cheering and booming of cannon. "Little Phil" then made a few remarks, concluding by saying: "I am not much on talking but am pretty good on shaking hands," and he shook. At the election of officers Gen. Crook was re-elected President, and Gen. R. B. Hayes the Senior Vice-President. Portsmouth deserves everlasting tribute for its welcome and treatment of the veterans and so let it be recorded.

WHO HAS BEATEN THIS?

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

The Department of California claims the cake for the following record of known distance scores made during this year's Department and Division practice and competitions. The shooting was made by Private E. A. Stamus, Company B, 1st Infantry, who was an entire stranger to the range at Presidio when work began August 19th:

	200 yds.	300 yds.	500 yds.	600 yds.	Ttl. yds.
Department Preliminary....	39	38	39	39	156
" Competition....	41	41	45	45	166
" "	40	43	44	45	172
" "	42	44	46	42	174
Division Preliminary.....	47	42	43	44	176
" Competition.....	41	42	44	44	171
" "	44	44	44	47	179
Totals, 70 shots each range..	294	294	301	306	1195
Per cents.	84	84	86	87	84 3-10

Presidio, Sept. 7. Witness.

LATE ARMY ORDERS.

Leave for one month and twelve days, to take effect on or about Oct. 15, is granted 2d Lieut. Isaac N. Lewis, 2d Art., Camp Hancock, Ga. (S. O. 137, Div. A., Sept. 17.)

S. O. 134, directing 1st Lieut. George A. Thurston, 3d Art., to proceed to Newport Barracks, Ky., is amended so as to authorize him to take to his new station, at public expense, the regulation allowance of baggage (S. O. 137, Div. A., Sept. 17.)

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Charles F. Parker, 2d Art., Camp Hancock, Atlanta, is extended seven days (S. O. 137, Div. A., Sept. 17.)

Leave for six months, with permission to go beyond sea, is granted Capt. Alfred C. Markley, 24th Infantry, and 2d Lieut. John B. Bellring, r. 5th Cav. Col. C. E. Blunt has been granted leave until date of his retirement in January, 1887.

THE ARMY.

CIRCULAR 8. H. Q. A., Sept. 10, 1886.

The following decisions, rulings, etc., have been made during the month of Aug., 1886, and are published to the Army for the information of all concerned:

EXTRA DUTY PAY.

The increased rates of pay per day fixed by law of March 3, 1885, for extra duty men, viz., "fifty cents per day for mechanics, artisans, school teachers," * * * "and thirty-five cents per day for other clerks, teamsters, laborers, and other enlisted men on extra duty," are still in force.—(Decision Sec. War, letter Aug. 12, 1886.)

The mere fact that a non-commissioned officer has been detailed as acting commissary sergeant does not entitle him to any extra duty pay whatever, but if he has been properly detailed as clerk in the Subsistence Department, and the detail has been approved by the Secretary of War, he may as clerk be paid at the rate of thirty-five cents per day for the time he was so employed, if it exceeded ten days.—(Decision actg. Sec. War, letter Aug. 17, 1886.)

MEDICAL ATTENDANCE AND MEDICINES FOR ENLISTED MEN ON THE RETIRED LIST.

Enlisted men of the Army on the retired list will be permitted to apply to medical officers on duty for medical attendance, and to obtain necessary medicines, dressings, etc., for Army dispensaries on prescriptions of medical officers of the Army, with the understanding that a medical officer is not required to leave his post or station to render such service.—(Decision actg. Sec. War, letter Aug. 20, 1886.)

GENERAL SERVICE CLERKS AND MESSENGERS.

As General Service clerks and messengers do not belong to any of the grades specified in section 4819, Revised Statutes, they are not subject to the deduction of twelve and one-half cents per month from their pay directed by that law.—(Decision actg. Sec. War, letter Aug. 25, 1886.)

Under the act for the support of the Army for the year ending June 30, 1887, and the act approved July 29, 1886, General Service clerks and messengers are not entitled to any additional pay for previous service.—(Decision actg. Sec. War, letter Aug. 21, 1886.)

EXTRA DUTY PAY TO SCHOOL TEACHERS.

Under the decision of the Secretary of War of March 24, 1880, that "a school teacher is entitled to extra duty pay throughout the year; he should be held responsible for the school room, school property, school books, etc., during Saturdays, Sundays, and vacation, as well as during the regular school term," a school teacher is assumed to be constantly on duty, and in order to be entitled to extra duty pay for Saturdays, Sundays, and during vacation his control over and responsibility for the school room, school property, etc., must be at all times an active one. The decision published in Circular, No. 4, of May 24, 1888, from this office, is amended so as to authorize the payment of extra duty pay to a school teacher during an occasional brief illness not exceeding seven days at one period.—(Decision actg. Sec. War, Aug. 30, 1886.)

TACTICS.

Par. 188. The captains and guides do not fall back until the first command, such as "Fire by battalion," "company," "file," etc., is given. The proper commands would be: 1, battalion; 2, long; 3, fire by battalion, company, file, etc.; 4, battalion; 5, ready, etc.—(Decision Lieut. Gen., letters June 2, 1885, and Aug. 6, 1886.)

The interposition of the side step or other company movements between two manual exercises would require the command "By the numbers" to cause the second exercise in the manual to be executed in detail.

In executing the firings or at inspection the soldier should not look toward the hammer while lowering it, unless there is something wrong about the mechanism of the lock and it is necessary to use his eyes as well as his hands to correct it. Care should be taken to release all pressure on the trigger after the hammer has passed the half-cock notch.

The tactics authorize maneuvering with the pieces loaded; on drill and as a precaution against accidents, it would be well to draw cartridges before executing the company movements.

Par. 245, 246, 247. Forming single rank from double rank, the line should not be formed toward the file-closers.

Par. 265. Marching column of platoons, etc., the chief of the second platoon gives no commands.—(General decision, letter Aug. 9, 1886.)

Sentinels carry their rifles at a support or right shoulder. They should not be required to halt or change the position of the rifle on arriving at the end of the post; they should not be required to execute the "to the rear march" precisely as described in the tactics, but be permitted to face about while marching in the way most convenient to them, and either to the right or left about and at any part of the post, as may be best suited to the proper performance of their duties.—(Decision Lieut. Gen., letter Aug. 27, 1886.)

TARGET PRACTICE.

"Student officers" at the Infantry and Cavalry School will not hereafter be required to attend target practice, and will not be included in the figure of merit unless in such practice as they may have had they should have qualified as marksmen.—(Decision Lieut. Gen., letter Aug. 25, 1886.)

CLOTHING.

The articles borne upon the annual price list of clothing published by authority of the Secretary of War should be considered the "prescribed uniform" within the purview of par. 183 of the Regulations, and no deviation therefrom should be allowed.—(Decision Lieut. Gen., Aug. 28, 1886.)

CITATION OF PREVIOUS TRIALS AND CONVICTIONS BEFORE COURTS-MARTIAL.

The language of par. 804½ of the Regulations (G. O. 41, of 1886) is not limited to previous convictions of offenses similar to the one for which an accused may be on trial, and should not be construed. The object of the paragraph is stated to be "to see if the prisoner is an old offender and therefore less entitled to leniency than if on trial for his first offence." This information might not be fully obtained if evidence of previous convictions of similar offenses only were laid before the court. It has no bearing upon the question of guilt of the particular charge on trial, but only upon the amount and kind of punishment to be awarded, and to this end it is proper that all previous convictions should be known.

As the accused is not on trial for the offense, evidence of the previous convictions of which it is proposed to introduce, the 183d Article of War cannot be held to apply.—(Opinion actg. Judge Adv. Gen., letter Aug. 27, 1886; Circ. No. 1, A. G. O., 1886.)

PRINTING AT DIVISION AND DEPARTMENT HEADQUARTERS.

The printing in question should be advertised for under the law, giving thirty days' notice, and the printing office and materials on hand may be used by the party to whom the award for the printing is made; but no additions or repairs may be made to the plant, and no purchase made except of paper and ink. The printing of general and special orders from headquarters is not emergency work; bids thereto, however, should be invited and contract let so much per thousand "ems," the agreement to provide for as speedy prosecution of the work as might be required, the contract to run through the fiscal year.—(Views Qmr. Gen., concurred in by Sec. War.)

COMMUTATION OF RATIONS FOR ENLISTED MEN ON DUTY AT RIFLE RANGES.

Enlisted men selected to contest for places or prizes in

department, division, and Army rifle competition are allowed one dollar and fifty cents commutation in lieu of rations "while travelling to and from places of contest," and the appropriation authorizes such commutation to all contestants.

Under Par. 228 of the Regulations (G. O. 104, of 1882), when men travelling under orders cannot cook rations in kind en route, cooked rations or the prescribed travel rations will be furnished in all practicable cases. Par. 229 (G. O. 104, of 1882) prohibits commutation of rations when the men can be subsisted, as required by Par. 228. Par. 228 (G. O. 104, of 1882) authorizes commutation at one dollar and fifty cents per day to a soldier detached, travelling under orders, when it is impracticable for him to be subsisted as required by Par. 228. By G. O. 34, of 1883, "the commutation of rations specified in Par. 228 of the Regulations will be allowed, as a rule, only in case of a soldier travelling alone, under orders. It will not be paid to detachments consisting of more than two men, nor in any case where the travel can be accomplished in less than 24 hours, except in case of an enlisted man ordered from the place or station where his rations have been regularly commuted, or where rations in kind cannot be furnished."

Marksmen and scorers and all the enlisted men except the competitors come under the general regulations above referred to. No good reason is seen why arrangements cannot be made for furnishing at the range travel rations to the marksmen and scorers for their return to their posts, and for furnishing the assistant commissary of subsistence at the range with funds for coffee money (A. R. 2158 and 2159, G. O. 104, of 1882). Commutation costs between three and four times as much as the travel rations (with coffee money), and due regard to economy requires the use of the travel ration in all possible cases in place of commutation.—Views Comy. Gen. Subs., approved by Sec. War, letter Aug. 7, 1883.

ORDERS ISSUED BY A DEPARTMENT COMMANDER WHILE ABSENT FROM HIS COMMAND,

In the absence of special orders of legislation to that effect, personal presence within the territorial limits of his department is not essential to the validity of commands given by a department commander to be executed within such limits, such, for instance, as the appointment of a court-martial. (Opinion Atty. Gen., G. O. No. 73, of 1882; letter Aug. 26, 1882.)

PRINTED MATTER FOR ENLISTED MEN AND FOR POST LIBRARIES.

Newspapers, periodicals, books, etc., procured or donated for distribution among the soldiers, are not official matter which can be covered by the penalty envelope.

Officers of the Army are required by the Regulations to take charge of and disburse post funds. Such funds are created and maintained pursuant to the Regulations and are expended by officers in pursuance of orders and regulations promulgated for the guidance of the Army. One of the objects for which they may be expended is the purchase of books and papers for the post library. Property purchased with these funds becomes public property attached to the post for the benefit, instruction, and convenience of the troops there stationed, and the sending of such papers or books in the mails, upon which the character of public property is impressed, by an officer in the course of his official duty, is not the sending of his "private matter." He is required by his orders to transmit public property by the mails when within the limited weight, and the books and papers purchased with post funds may be sent under the penalty envelope to the posts to which they belong by the officer charged with the duty of purchasing and transmitting them.—(Decision Postmaster Gen., letters Feb. 20 and Aug. 28, 1886.)

TRANSPORTATION FOR CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES TO AND FROM PLACES OF BUSINESS.

The Government is under no obligation to furnish a civilian employee with means of conveyance daily between his place of residence and place of employment. The employee is at liberty to select his own place of residence, and is only required to give his service to the Government during the specified hours, for which he receives a specified compensation lawfully determined upon, and the travel performed by the employee between his chosen place of residence and the place designated by the Government cannot be deemed in any proper sense to have been performed under orders while engaged in the transaction of public business, and the expense thereof is not chargeable to the Government.—(Decision Second Compt., letter Aug. 5, 1886.)

DECISION BY LIEUTENANT GENERAL OF SEPTEMBER 6, 1886.

GENERAL SERVICE CLERKS.

The number of General Service clerks allotted to division and department headquarters is liberal, and as G. O. 43, c. s., H. Q. A., requires that the medical director shall be furnished with clerical service from the number allotted, the Lieut. General directs that it be done in all cases.

By command of Lieutenant General Sheridan :
J. C. KELTON, Act. Adj't.-Gen.

STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

Judge Advocate General's Department.

Leave for one month is granted Lieut.-Col. Thos. F. Barr, D. J. A. G., Chicago (S. O. 133, Div. Mo., Sept. 11.)

Capt. J. G. Ballance, Act. J. A., will take charge of the office of the Inspector General during the remainder of the absence of the I. G. on leave (S. O. 123, D. Texas, Sept. 6.)

Quartermasters and Subsistence Departments.

Col. Rufus Saxton, A. Q. M. G., will proceed to Nashville, Tenn.; Stone River, Tenn., and Crown Hill, Ind., for the purpose of inspecting the national cemeteries (S. O. Sept. 11, H. Q. A.)

The leave granted Capt. John Simpson, A. Q. M., is extended four days (S. O. Sept. 14, H. Q. A.)

Capt. William S. Patten, A. Q. M., will proceed to Portland, Ore., on public business (S. O. 150, D. Columbia, Aug. 28.)

Leave for 15 days is granted Major James Gilliss, Chief Q. M. (S. O. 101, Dept. Mo., Sept. 8.)

Leave for five days, to commence on or about Sept. 20, is granted Major James W. Scully, Q. M. (New Orleans, La.) (S. O. 133, Div. A., Sept. 15.)

P. Q. M. Sergt. W. Korosky has qualified as a sharpshooter.

Pay Department.

So much of S. O. 76, c. s., as assigns the payment of troops at Angel Island and Alcatraz Island to Major Daniel R. Larned, Paymr., is revoked, and payment is assigned to Major Asa B. Carey, Paymr. (S. O. 80, Sept. 2, D. California.)

Major DeWitt C. Poole, paymaster, will proceed to Portland, Ogn., on public business (S. O. 150, D. Columbia, Aug. 28.)

The following assignment is made for the payment of troops on the muster rolls of Aug. 31: Major Jas. P. Canby, paymaster, at Forts Canby and Townsend, W. T.; Major DeWitt C. Poole, paymaster, Vancouver Barracks and Boise Barracks, Idaho (S. O. 152, D. Columbia, Aug. 31.)

Medical Department.

The resignation of 1st Lieut. Philip G. Wales, asst.

barg., has been accepted by the President, to take effect Nov. 5 (S. O., Sept. 11, H. Q. A.)

Acting Asst. Surg. Robert P. Finley will proceed to the Dept. of Ariz. for assignment to a station (S. O. 152, D. Columbia, Aug. 31.)

Hospital Steward Charles Goues will proceed to Fort Union, N. M., and report for duty (S. O. 84, D. Ariz., Sept. 3.)

Leave for one month, to take effect Sept. 15, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted A. A. Surg. Walter Whitney (S. O. 100, Dept. Mo., Sept. 6.)

A. A. Surg. Wm. Craig will proceed without delay to Benson, Ariz., and from there report to Capt. J. G. MacAdams, 2d Cav., for duty with his command (F. O. 86, Aug. 26, Dept. Ariz.)

Hospital Steward Victor Dupont is relieved from duty at Fort Mason, and will report at the Presidio of San Francisco for temporary duty, relieving Hosp. Steward R. M. King, who will report to the C. O., Fort Mason, for duty (S. O. 80, Sept. 2, D. California).

A furlough for four months, with permission to go beyond sea is granted Hosp. Steward John S. Sweeney, Fort Robinson, Neb. (S. O., Sept. 14, H. Q. A.)

Engineers and Ordnance Departments.

2d Lieut. Cassius E. Gillette, C. E., will proceed to Creedmoor, N. Y., and report to the Inspector of Rifle Practice (S. O. 133, Sept. 15, Div. Atlantic).

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Edward Burr, C. E., is extended one month (S. O., Sept. 13, H. Q. A.)

2d Lieut. C. E. Gillette will proceed to Governor's Island, N. Y., and report for instructions in connection with rifle team authorized to take part in the "Hilton Trophy" match at Creedmoor (S. O. 133, Sept. 13, Div. Atlantic).

Col. Chas. S. Stewart, C. E., at his own request is placed on the retired list, having served more than 40 years (S. O. Sept. 16, H. Q. A.)

Leave extended additional 2d Lieut. Chas. S. Riche, C. E., until Oct. 1 next (S. O. Sept. 16, H. Q. A.)

2d Lieut. Cassius E. Gillette, C. E., a representative from the Division of the Atlantic in the Army Rifle Team, will proceed to Fort Leavenworth and report Sept. 21st to the Com. Gen. Dept. of the Missouri (S. O. 133, Div. A., Sept. 15.)

Major Jared A. Smith will proceed to York Harbor, Me.; Capt. Joseph H. Willard will proceed to St. Louis and Carondelet, Mo., and to New Orleans and Shreveport, La., and Fulton, Ark., on duty connected with their charge, and return, on completion thereof, to their respective stations. (S. O. 131, Sept. 9, C. E.)

Capt. William T. Rossell will proceed to New York City, on duty connected with works under his charge, and return on completion thereof, to his station at Memphis, Tenn. (S. O. 133, Sept. 11, C. E.)

Leave of absence for 15 days, on account of ill health is granted Capt. Smith S. Leach. (S. O. 133, Sept. 11, C. E.)

A Board of Engineers, to consist of Lieut.-Col. William P. Craighill, Major Amos Stickney, and Major Alex. Mackenzie, will assemble at Cincinnati, Ohio, to consider plans for a bridge to be constructed over the Ohio River between Covington and Cincinnati. (S. O. 134, Sept. 13, C. E.)

Major L. Cooper Overman will proceed to Dunkirk Harbor, N. Y., on duty, and return, on completion thereof, to his station at Cleveland, O. (S. O. 134, Sept. 13, C. E.)

Capt. Frederick A. Mahan will proceed to Dunkirk, N. Y., on duty connected with the works to be transferred to be transferred to him by Maj. Overman, and return, on completion thereof, to his station at Buffalo, N. Y. (S. O. 134, Sept. 13, C. E.)

Capt. Frederick A. Mahan will proceed to the harbors of Erie, Pa., and Wilson, Olcott, and Oak Orchard, N. Y., on duty connected with the works to be transferred to him by Capt. Palfrey, and return, on completion thereof, to his station in Buffalo, N. Y. (S. O. 134, Sept. 13, C. E.)

Capt. Carl F. Palfrey will proceed to the harbors of Buffalo, N. Y., Erie, Pa., and Wilson, Olcott, and Oak Orchard, N. Y., on duty, and return, on completion thereof, to his station at Oswego, N. Y. (S. O. 134, Sept. 13, C. E.)

Capt. Clinton B. Sears is relieved from duty at Willets' Point, New York, and will take station at Bismarck, Dak., relieving Captain James B. Quinn of the duties now under his charge. (S. O. H. Q. A., Sept. 15.)

So much of S. O. 108 as relates to Ord. Surg. Chas. Smith, is revoked. Ord. Surg. Patrick Maunig is assigned to duty at Fort Carroll, Md., and will proceed to Baltimore and report to Lieut. Col. Wm. P. Craighill, C. Eng., and, upon arrival at Fort Carroll, by letter to the Com. Gen. Div. of the Atlantic (S. O. H. Q. A., Sept. 9.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Wm. Crozier, Ord. Dept., is extended four days (S. O. H. Q. A., Sept. 10.)

Order directing Capt. Frank Baker, Ord. Dept., to proceed to Wilmington, Del., is amended so as to direct him to proceed to Du Pont's Powder Mills, Del. (S. O. Sept. 16, H. Q. A.)

1st Lieut. Wm. M. Medcalfe, Ord. Dept., will proceed to East Lyme, Conn., on public business connected with the erection of a battery at the latter place (S. O. H. Q. A., Sept. 15.)

Ord. Surg. Christopher Slavin, whose warrant as such dates from Sept. 1860, and who served with credit in the 5th U. S. Inf. during the Mexican war, was retired from active service Sept. 9th. He enlisted in July, 1846.

Chaplains.

Leave of absence for ten days is granted Chaplain J. D. Parker (S. O. 102, Sept. 9, Dept. M.)

Leave for one month, to take effect Oct. 4, is granted Chaplain J. B. McCleery (S. O. 101, Dept. M., Sept. 8.)

Signal Corps.

2d Lieut. John P. Finley, Signal Corps, will report to 1st Lieut. H. H. C. Dunwoody, A. S. O., for special duty, relieving 2d Lieut. Frank W. Ellis, Signal Corp; 2d Lieut. Ellis will report to 2d Lieut. Joseph S. Powell, Signal Corps, for duty in connection with the work of the stations and telegraph divisions (Instr. 48, Sig. Off., Sept. 10.)

The *El Paso Times* says: "Frederick Belford, of the Signal Service office here, lies at the point of death in the hospital at Fort Bliss from a wound in the left breast, inflicted between 10 and 10:30 on Wednesday evening, Sept. 8, by some unknown party. The affair is a complete mystery, not the slightest clue being in existence by which the assassin can be traced."

THE LINE.

The Stations of Companies not mentioned here will be found by reference to last number of the JOURNAL.

1st Cavalry, Colonel N. A. M. Dudley.

Hdgs. B, D, E, G, K, and M; Ft. Custer, Mont.; A and C, Ft. Maginnis, Mont.; I, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; F, H, and L, Ft. Assiniboine, Mont.

Capt. Frazier A. Bouteille having been selected, in connection with the Dept. Rifle Team, will proceed from Fort Snelling to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., and report (S. O. 90, Sept. 3, D. Dak.)

We publish with pleasure the following telegram:

FORT CUSTER, M. T., Sept. 4, 1886.

Captain F. A. Bouteille, 1st Cavalry, Fort Snelling:

Accept my congratulations and those of the regiment on the success attained by the Regimental Team from the 1st Cavalry. The interest exhibited by the men and attention and watchfulness of the officers during the practice season merit this reward.

(Signed) DUDLEY, Colonel, Comdg. Regiment.

2d Cavalry, Colonel Nelson B. Sweetzer.

Hdgs. B, E, F, G, and I; Ft. Walla Walla, Wash. T.; A and C, Ft. McDowell, Ariz.; C, Ft. Bidwell, Cal.; D, Boise Barracks, Idaho; H, Ft. Spokane, Wash. T.; L, Ft. Coeur d'Alene, Idaho; M, Ft. Klamath, Ore.

Major Thomas McGregor will proceed to the camp of Troops G and I, near Ellensburg, W. T., and assume command (S. O. 150, Aug. 28, D. Columbia.)

1st Lieut. L. M. Brett will proceed to Fort Bidwell, Cal., and report for duty with his troop to which recently promoted (S. O. 84, Sept. 3, D. Ariz.)

4th Cavalry, Colonel William B. Royall.

Hdgs. B, D, E, F, H, and K; Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; A and M, Ft. Lowell, Ariz.; C, G, and I, Ft. Bowie, Ariz.; L, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

The leave of 2d Lieut. Letcher Hardeman is extended to Oct. 1 (S. O., Sept. 9, H. Q. A.)

The extension of leave granted 2d Lieut. Frank Fowler is further extended to October 1. (S. O., H. Q. A., Sept. 15.)

5th Cavalry, Colonel Wesley Merritt.

Hdgs. D, E, H, and L; Ft. Riley, Kas.; A, F, I, and M, Ft. Supply, Ind. T.; B, C, G, and K, Ft. Reno, Ind. T.

The leave for fifteen days granted 1st Lieut. Ebenezer Swift, Adj't., is extended fifteen days (S. O. 102, Sept. 9, Dept. M.)

Leave for one month, to take effect upon being relieved from duty at Jefferson Barracks, is granted Capt. Robert H. Montgomery (S. O., Sept. 11, H. Q. A.)

6th Cavalry, Colonel Eugene A. Carr.

Hdgs. A, C, G, and L; Ft. Bayard, N. M.; K, Ft. Wingate, N. M.; B and F, Ft. Lewis, Colo.; D, E, and H, Ft. Stanton, N. M.; M, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; E, Ft. Cummings, N. M.

Leave for one month on Surgeon's certificate is granted 1st Lieut. John Carland, R. Q. M. (S. O. 102, Sept. 9, Dept. M.)

The leave of 2d Lieut. John J. Pershing is extended to Oct. 1 (S. O., Sept. 11, H. Q. A.)

7th Cavalry, Colonel James W. Forsyth.

Hdgs. A, C, G, and L; Ft. Riley, Kas.; B and D, Ft. Yates, Dak.; F and L, Ft. Buford, Dak.; G, Ft. Keogh, Mont.; F, Ft. Totten, Dak.

1st Lieut. Herbert J. Slocum is relieved from duty as a member of the G. C.-M. at Fort Yates, D. T. (S. O. 90, Sept. 3, D. Dak.)

Leave for one month is granted 2d Lieut. George H. Cameron, Fort Snelling, Minn. (S. O. 92, Sept. 6, D. Dak.)

8th Cavalry, Colonel Elmer Otis.

Hdgs. C, H, and I; San Antonio, Tex.; A, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; I, Ft. Ringgold, Tex.; D, Camp Del Rio, Tex.; E, F, G, K, and L, Ft. Clark, Tex.; B and M, Ft. Brown, Tex.

2d Lieut. S. L. H. Slocum, A. D. C., will take charge of the offices of the Inspector of Rifle Practice and Acting Engr. Officer during the absence on detached service of 1st Lieut. O. M. Smith, 22d Inf., A. D. C. (S. O. 123, Sept. 6, D. Tex.)

The leave for one month granted 2d Lieut. Matthew F. Steele is extended one month (S. O. 139, Sept. 11, Div. M.)

The leave of 2d Lieut. Stephen H. Elliott is extended to Oct. 1 (S. O., Sept. 11, H. Q. A.)

Vet. Surg. Richard B. Corcoran will proceed to Fort Ringgold on public service (S. O. 125, Sept. 7, D. Tex.)

A furlough for four months is granted Sergt. Sabine F. Randall, Troop L (S. O. 140, Sept. 13, Div. M.)

1st Artillery, Colonel John C. Tidball.

Hdgs. A, I, and K; Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; C and L, Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal.; B and H, Alcatraz Island, Cal.; E, Vancouver Bks., W. T.; D and F, Ft. Canby, W. T.; G, Ft. Monroe, Va.; M, Ft. Mason, Cal.

* Light battery.

Capt. John W. Dillenback is detailed as range, financial, and statistical officer in connection with the Division Rifle Competition, relieving 1st Lieut. Henry L. Harris (S. O. 72, Sept. 4, Div. P.)

Bat. L is relieved from duty at Fort Canby, W. T., and will proceed to Fort Winfield Scott, Cal., and take station. Bat. B is relieved from duty at Fort Winfield Scott, and will proceed to Alcatraz Island, to relieve Bat. D, which will proceed to Fort Canby, W. T., and take station. Bat. H is relieved from duty at the Presidio of San Francisco, and will proceed to Alcatraz Island, Cal., to relieve Bat. I, which will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco and take station (S. O. 72, Sept. 4, Div. P.)

The leave of 2d Lieut. Charles T. Menoher is extended to Oct. 1 (S. O., Sept. 9, H. Q. A.)

1st Sergt. P. Hannan, Sergt. J. Daly, and Corp. R. Smith, Bat. G, have qualified as sharpshooters.

2nd Artillery, Colonel Romeyn B. Ayres.

Hdgs. G, and L; St. Francis Bks., Fla.; A* and E, Little Rock Bks., Ark.; B and H, Atlanta, Ga.; C and D, Mount Vernon Bks., Ala.; F, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; K, Ft. Monroe, Va.; I and M, Jackson Bks., La.

* Light battery.

1st Lieut. Asher C. Taylor, having completed his duties at Fort Niagara, N. Y., in connection with the Division Rifle Competition, will return to Little Rock Barracks, Ark. (S. O. 134, Sept. 14, Div. A.)

1st Sergt. W. Washburn and Pvt. Hugo Rehen, Bat. K, have qualified as sharpshooters.

An Atlanta despatch says: "Bat. H, 2d Art., stationed here, has just enlisted some notable recruits. The first was W. Trax. Bankston, the city editor of the *Evening Capital*, who gave up a job of \$25 a week to tackle pork and beans in the Federal Army. He was followed next day by Mr. Alfred Cooper, a grandson of the novelist, Fenimore Cooper, whose chief desire is to get out where he may fight Indians. At the same time a brother of W. H. Brotherton, one of the largest merchants in the city, donned the Federal uniform."

The following letter speaks for itself:

CAMP U. S. TROOPS, NEAR GRAND ISLAND, NEB., Sept. 4, 1886.

Colonel Carle A. Woodruff, Comdg. Light Bat. F, 2d Art.: COLONEL: I desire to express to you, and through you to the officers and men of your battery, my thanks for the cheerful, efficient, and splendid manner in which you have supported me in my efforts to afford military displays to the vast crowds which have attended the late reunion of the ex-soldiers and sailors of the State of Nebraska. The drills of the battery were one of the most attractive features of the reunion, as it well might be, for I have never seen a light battery that was better drilled in every respect than Bat. F, 2d Art., which you have the honor to command, and which I understand owes to a large degree its present fine discipline to your skill and care.

In my official report to the Headquarters of the Department I shall find pleasure in doing justice to yourself, your officers, and the men of your battery. I am, Colonel, very sincerely your obedient servant, HENRY A. MORROW,

Colonel 21st Infantry, Commanding Camp.

3rd Artillery, Colonel Horatio G. Gibson.

Hdqrs., A, C, E, H, K, and L, Washington Bks., D.C.; B, New York Bks., Ky.; D, G, and I, Ft. McHenry, Md.; M, Ft. Monroe, Va.; F, Ft. San Antonio, Tex.

* Light batter.

2d Lieut. David J. Rumbough will, upon being relieved from duty with Light Bat. F, Oct. 1, report to Brig.-Gen. D. Stanley, comdg. Dept. of Texas, for duty as Aide-de-Camp (S. O. Sept. 13, H. Q. A.).

1st Lieut. George A. Thurston will proceed from Washington Barracks, D. C., to Newport Barracks, Ky., and report for temporary duty (S. O. 134, Sept. 14, Div. A).

2d Lieut. Beverly W. Dunn, having completed his duties at Fort Niagara, N. Y., in connection with rifle competition, will proceed to Fort Monroe, Va. (S. O. 136, Sept. 16, Div. A.)

Sergt. G. Dimon, Privates G. J. Crymes, H. F. Ellsworth, and J. Kropf, Bat. E; Corp. J. A. Boyce, H; Sergt. F. T. Murphy, Privates A. E. Hardin, C. Munzinger, H. Wabbaker, and R. Koenig, K; Sergt. C. Glaser, Mus. S. D. Gibson, and Pvt. F. P. McCoy, L, and 1st Sergt. C. F. Wolf, Corp. W. Chaiker, Pvt. W. Kemp, and Sergt. J. O'Neill, M, have qualified as sharpshooters.

4th Artillery, Colonel Clermont L. Best.

Hdqrs., B, D, E, G, and L, Ft. Adams, R. I.; A and C, Ft. Trumbull, Conn.; F, Ft. Snelling, Minn.; H and K, Ft. Warren, Mass.; I, Ft. Monroe, Va.; M, Ft. Probie, Me.

* Light batter.

The leave of 2d Lieut. L. G. Berry is extended to Oct. 1 (S. O. Sept. 11, H. Q. A.).

2d Lieut. Adelbert Cronkhite is assigned to duty as Instructor of the Non-commissioned Officer's School, and as Assistant to the Instructors of the course in Engineering and of Practical Military Exercises (G. O. 30, Sept. 13, Art. School).

Capt. George G. Greenough will proceed to Governor's Island, N. Y., and report for instructions in connection with the rifle team, authorized to take part in the "General Sheridan's Skirmish Match" at Creedmoor (S. O. 133, Sept. 13, Div. A.).

Capt. George G. Greenough will proceed to Creedmoor, N. Y., on public business (S. O. 135, Sept. 15, Div. A.).

Capt. George G. Greenough will proceed to Creedmoor, N. Y., and return (S. O. 137, Div. A., Sept. 17.)

Sergt. William D. Huddleston, Bat. K, a representative from the Div. of Atlantic in the Army Rifle Team, will proceed to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., and report for further orders (S. O. 135, Sept. 15, Div. A.).

1st Sergt. W. J. Applebee, Corp. F. Buchanan, and Pvt. J. O'Connor, Bat. D; Capt. J. W. Roder, 1st Sergt. J. Kelly, Corp. E. R. Horstig, Pvts. J. Cranley, D. Warlie, and J. Wark, E; Sergt. W. R. Culver, H; 1st Sergt. G. W. Isaacs, Sergts. J. Heller, C. E. Massey, and W. Wiest, Corp. R. Beale, Pvts. F. R. Kittlitz and W. McConley, I; Corp. L. Walther, K, and Sergt. W. S. Rue, L, have qualified as sharpshooters.

5th Artillery, Colonel John Hamilton.

Hdqrs., F* I, L, and M, Ft. Hamilton, N. Y.; A, C, and H, Ft. Columbus, N. Y.; G, Ft. Monroe, Va.; B, Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y.; D* Ft. Omaha, Neb.; E and K, Ft. Schuyler, N. Y.

* Light batter.

The leave of 2d Lieut. A. D. Andrews is extended to Oct. 1 (S. O. Sept. 9, H. Q. A.).

The leave of 2d Lieut. Robert G. Procter is extended to Oct. 1 (S. O. Sept. 11, H. Q. A.).

1st Lieut. E. T. Brown will proceed to Governor's Island, N. Y., and report for instructions in connection with rifle team authorized to take part in the "Hilton Trophy" match at Creedmoor (S. O. 133, Sept. 13, Div. A.).

2d Lieut. Samuel E. Allen, Inspector of Rifle Practice, will proceed to Creedmoor, N. Y., on public business (S. O. 135, Sept. 15, Div. A.).

1st Lieut. Edward T. Brown will proceed to Creedmoor, N. Y., and report to the Inspector of Rifle Practice (S. O. 135, Sept. 15, Div. A.).

2d Lieut. Samuel E. Allen, Inspector of Rifle Practice, will proceed to Creedmoor, N. Y., and return (S. O. 137, Div. A., Sept. 17.)

1st Lieut. E. T. Brown, 1st Sergt. Jos. Heifer, Bat. A, and Sergt. J. Nihill, Bat. B, have qualified as sharpshooters.

1st Infantry, Colonel William R. Shafter.

Hdqrs., E and F, Angel Island, Cal.; A and D, Benicia Bks., Cal.; C and G, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; I, San Diego Bks., Cal.; B, Ft. Gaston, Cal.; K, Ft. McDermitt, Nev.; H, Ft. Hancock, Nev.

1st Lieut. Charles G. Starr will proceed to Benicia Barracks, Cal., and report for temporary duty, to command Co. D (S. O. 81, Sept. 6, D. Cal.).

2d Lieut. Benjamin S. Wever will proceed to Fort Halleck, Nev., and report for temporary duty with Co. H (S. O. 81, Sept. 6, D. Cal.).

3rd Infantry, Colonel John R. Brooke.

Hdqrs., A, G, H, and K, Ft. Shaw, M. T.; B, D, F, and I, Ft. Missoula, M. T.; C and E, Ft. Custer, M. T.

The leave of 2d Lieut. Frank G. Kalk is extended to Oct. 1 (S. O. Sept. 9, H. Q. A.).

5th Infantry, Colonel George Gibson.

Hdqrs., A, B, D, E, G, I, and H, Ft. Keogh, M. T.; F and K, Ft. Totten, D. T.; C, Ft. A. Lincoln, O. T.

2d Lieuts. W. H. Sage and Fred. Perkins having been selected, in connection with the Dept. Rifle Team, will proceed from Fort Snelling to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., and report (S. O. 90, Sept. 3, D. Dak.)

The telegraphic instructions of Aug. 17, from Hdqrs. Dist. of Montana, directing 2d Lieut. Edward R. Gilman to proceed, with troops, from Helens, M. T., to Fort Shaw, M. T., and to return from Fort Shaw, M. T., to Helena, M. T., are confirmed (S. O. 93, Sept. 7, D. Dak.)

Leave for ten days is granted Lieut.-Col. M. A. Cochran, Fort Keogh, M. T. (S. O. 94, Sept. 8, D. Dak.)

7th Infantry, Colonel Henry C. Merriam.

Hdqrs., A, C, D, F, H, and K, Ft. Laramie, Wyo.; B and E, Camp Pilot Butte, Wyo.; G and I, Ft. Washakie, Wyo.

The leave of 2d Lieut. Chauncey B. Baker is extended to Oct. 1 (S. O. Sept. 14, H. Q. A.)

8th Infantry, Colonel August V. Kautz.

Hdqrs., F, and H, Ft. Lowell, Ariz.; A, Ft. Bowie, Ariz.; C, Ft. Mojave, Ariz.; D and K, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; B, E, and I, Ft. Grant, Ariz.; G, Ft. McDowell, Ariz.

The leave of 2d Lieut. Edward N. Jones, Jr., is extended to Oct. 1 (S. O. Sept. 11, H. Q. A.)

9th Infantry, Colonel John S. Mason.

Hdqrs., F, and Whipple Bks., A. T.; B and D, Ft. Thomas, A. T.; C, E, H, and I, Ft. Wingate, N. M.; A and G, Ft. Apache, A. T.; K, Ft. Verde, A. T.

A despatch from Omaha says: "Private Mallon, Co. C, gardener at Fort Robinson, Neb., was found murdered at his post Sept. 14. There is no clue to the murderer."

10th Infantry, Colonel Henry Douglass.

Hdqrs., B, C, and I, Ft. Union, N. M.; A and E, Ft. Lyon, Colo.; D, F, and H, Ft. Blis, Tex.; G and K, Uncompahgre, Colo.

The C. O. Fort Union, N. M., will detail one company to proceed to Holbrook, A. T., to carry out instructions (S. O. 64, Sept. 1, D. N. M.)

11th Infantry, Colonel Richard I. Dodge.

Hdqrs., A, B, E, and K, Ft. Sully, D. T.; B, C, F, and H, Ft. Yates, D. T.; G, Ft. A. Lincoln, D. T.; I, Ft. Bennett, D. T.

The following promotions are announced: 1st Lieut. Leon A. Matile, Regtl. Adj't., to Captain Co. G, Aug. 7, vice Schwan, who has resigned his line commission; 2d Lieut. Robert J. C. Irvine, Co. F, to 1st Lieutenant Co. H, Aug. 24, 1886, vice Raphael, retired; 2d Lieut. Pierce M. B. Travis, Co. D, to 1st Lieutenant of same company, Aug. 24, 1886, vice Taylor, retired. On the arrival of his company at Fort Abraham Lincoln, D. T., Capt. Matile will proceed to join it (S. O. 94, Sept. 8, D. Dak.)

At a meeting of the members of Co. G, 11th Inf., at Fort Leavenworth, Sept. 8, 1st Sergt. Englehardt Endries presiding, and Private Byron P. Stephens, secretary, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased the Almighty God in His divine providence to remove from our midst our beloved comrade, Private William Clear, Co. G, 11th Inf., Sept. 4, 1886, and

Whereas, His sudden and untimely death deprives us of a true comrade and the company of a brave and excellent soldier.

Resolved, That we, the members of his late company, will ever cherish his memory as one who, by his many acts of kindness and honorable character, endeared himself to us, and

Resolved, That while we deplore his death, we sincerely sympathize with his relatives and friends, and assure them of our affectionate remembrance of him.

The funeral took place Sept. 7. The company defrayed all burial expenses, purchasing coffin, etc. Religious services were held in the Catholic Chapel and the funeral was held with full military honors. The deceased was a native of New York and it is believed he has some relatives in Toledo, O.

12th Infantry, Colonel Orlando B. Willcox.

Hdqrs., A, B, D, F, G, and I, Madison Bks., N. Y.; C, Plattsburgh Bks., N. Y.; E and K, Ft. Niagara, N. Y.; H, Ft. Ontario, N. Y.

1st Lieut. Wallis O. Clark, a member of the Rifle Team, Div. of Atlantic, will return to Madison Barracks, N. Y., and await further orders (S. O. 133, Sept. 13, Div. A.)

1st Lieut. Frederick A. Smith, Adj't., will proceed to Governor's Island, N. Y., and report for instructions in connection with rifle team authorized to take part in the "Hilton Trophy" match at Creedmoor (S. O. 133, Sept. 13, Div. A.)

Capt. John M. Norvell and 1st Lieut. Augustus G. Tassin will proceed from Madison Barracks to Fort Ontario, N. Y., and report for temporary Court-martial duty (S. O. 134, Sept. 14, Div. A.)

1st Lieut. W. O. Clark, alternate from the Div. of Atlantic to the Army Rifle Team, will proceed to Fort Leavenworth and report, Sept. 21, to the Comdg. Gen. Dept. of Missouri (S. O. 133, Sept. 15, Div. A.)

1st Lieut. Frederick A. Smith, Adj't., will proceed to Creedmoor, N. Y., and report to the Inspector of Rifle Practice (S. O. 135, Sept. 15, Div. A.)

1st Lieut. F. A. Smith, Adj't., Lieut. W. O. Clark, and Pvts. A, L. Payton and C. Bickers, Co. A; 1st Sergt. J. B. Coons and Sergt. J. N. Bean, B; 1st Sergt. R. M. Snyder and Corp. W. Hight, D; 1st Sergt. H. Beck, Sergt. F. Bender, Corp. C. E. Lobdell, and Pvt. C. Fischer, E; Sergt. J. M. Williams, F; Sergts. W. Brill and C. G. Thompson, G, and Lieut. H. C. Hale, 1st Sergt. P. Gallagher, and Sergt. C. W. Hutchins, K, have qualified as sharpshooters.

13th Infantry, Colonel Luther P. Bradley.

Hdqrs., Santa Fe, N. M.; A and B, Ft. Bayard, N. M.; C and E, Ft. Stanton, N. M.; D, F, G, H, and I, Ft. Wingate, N. M.; K, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

Cos. D and F will proceed to Fort Wingate, N. M., and report for duty (S. O. 64, Sept. 1, D. N. M.)

Co. G will proceed to Fort Selden, relieving Co. K, which will proceed to Fort Leavenworth, Kas. At Albuquerque they will await the arrival of the Chiricahua Indians from Holbrook, Ariz., and will proceed with them as guard to Kansas City (S. O. 65, Sept. 2, D. N. M.)

The Kansas City Times says: "Co. K will arrive, Sept. 9, from Fort Selden, to relieve Co. G, 11th Inf., which goes to Fort A. Lincoln. General regret is expressed at the departure of Co. K, having been stationed at Fort Leavenworth since October, 1881. It is an excellent organization and could not be otherwise, having had as its commander Major Theodore Schwan, now Assistant Adjutant-General.

The company takes with it the best wishes of the entire garrison."

14th Infantry, Colonel Thomas M. Anderson.

Hdqrs., B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, and K, Vancouver Bks., Wash. T.; A, Ft. Townsend, Wash. T.

2d Lieuts. Joseph H. Gustaf and Stephen J. Mullhall are relieved from further duty in connection with the Dept. Rifle Competition at Vancouver Barracks (S. O. 151, Aug. 30, D. Columbia.)

1st Lieut. Frank Taylor will report to the C. O. of the Presidio of San Francisco for duty in connection with the rifle competition for places on the Division Rifle Team (S. O. 71, Sept. 3, Div. P.)

S. O. 159, granting Major William F. Drum, A. I. G., leave for three months, is amended so as to grant to leave on Surgeon's certificate, with permission to leave the Dept. of Arizona (S. O., Sept. 9, H. Q. A.)

Capt. F. E. Trotter is assigned to command a detachment of twenty-five General Service recruits to leave David's Island, N. Y., Sept. 16, en route to Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo. T., for assignment to the 7th Inf. (S. O. 192, Sept. 11, G. R. S.)

15th Infantry, Colonel Joseph N. G. Whistler.

Hdqrs., E, F, G, and K, Ft. Buford, D. T.; A, C, D, and H, Ft. Randall, D. T.; B and I, Ft. Pembina, D. T.

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 1st Lieut. William O. Cory, Fort Snelling, Minn. (S. O. 93, Sept. 7, D. Dak.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. William O. Cory is extended one month (S. O. 140, Sept. 13, Div. M.)

The leave of 2d Lieut. Marcus Maxwell is extended to Oct. 1 (S. O., Sept. 14, H. Q. A.)

16th Infantry, Colonel Matthew W. Blunt.

Hdqrs., A, B, C, E, and H, Ft. Concho, Tex.; D and E, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; I, Ft. Davis, Tex.; G and K, San Antonio, Tex.

Leave for one month, to take effect on or about Sept. 30, is granted 2d Lieut. W. K. Wright, Fort Concho, Tex. (S. O. 123, Sept. 6, D. Tex.)

17th Infantry, Colonel Alexander Chambers.

Hdqrs., A, C, D, E, F, G, I and K, Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo. B, Camp Medicine Butte, Wyo.; H, Ft. Bridger, Wyo.

The extension of leave granted 2d Lieut. James H. Frier, is further extended to Oct. 1 (S. O., H. Q. A. Sept. 15.)

18th Infantry, Colonel John E. Yard.

Hdqrs., A, B, and D, Ft. Hays, Kas.; E and F, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; C and I, Ft. Gibson, I. T.; G, H, and K, Ft. Riley, Kas.

Col. J. E. Yard, now at Fort Hays, Kas., is assigned to the command of that post (S. O. 100, Sept. 6, Dept. M.)

1st Lieut. R. F. Bates, A. D. C., Inspector of Rifle Practice, will proceed to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., for such duty in connection with the Dept. Rifle Team as may be required of him (S. O. 94, Sept. 8, D. Dak.)

1st Lieut. G. L. Turner, now at Fort Riley, Kas., having been appointed Regimental Adjutant, will proceed to Fort Hays, Kas., and report to his regimental comdr. for duty (S. O. 102, Sept. 9, Dept. M.)

Sick leave is further extended Capt. Birney B. Keefer until further orders (S. O., Sept. 16, H. Q. A.)

19th Infantry, Colonel Charles H. Smith.

Hdqrs., A, B, C, E, F, H, and K, Ft. Clark, Tex.; D and I, Ft. Ringgold, Tex.; G, Ft. Brown, Tex.

A furlough for four months, with permission to go beyond sea, is granted Sergt. Max Magen, Co. D (S. O. 140, Sept. 13, Div. M.)

20th Infantry, Colonel Elwell S. Otis.

Hdqrs., A, B, C, E, F, H, and K, Ft. Assiniboine, M. T.; D, Ft. Maginnis, M. T.; G and I, Camp Poplar River, M. T.

A furlough for four months, with permission to go beyond sea, is granted 1st Sergt. Barney Mucker, Co. D (S. O. 139, Sept. 11, Div. M.)

The extension of leave on account of sickness granted 1st Lieut. Edward S. Farrow is extended to Nov. 1 (S. O., H. Q. A., Sept. 15).

22nd Infantry, Colonel Peter T. Swaine.

Hdqrs., A, B, D, G, H, and K, Ft. Lewis, Colo.; C, F, and I, Ft. Rio, Colo.; E, Ft. Marcy, N. M.

Co. E will proceed by rail to Holbrook, thence march toward Fort Apache, until they meet Lieut. Col. J. F. Wade, 10th Cav., with the Chiricahua Indians, to whom the company commander will report for duty (S. O. 64, Sept. 1, D. N. M.)

Leave for one month and fifteen days, to take effect upon completion of duties assigned him, is granted 1st Lieut. Oscaloosa M. Smith, A. D. C., San Antonio (S. O. 139, Sept. 11, Div. M.)

23rd Infantry, Colonel Henry M. Black.

Hdqrs., F, G, H, and I, Ft. Wayne, Mich.; A and B, Ft. Brady, Mich.; C and D, Ft. Porter, N. Y.; E and K, Ft. Mackinac, Mich.

When the work connected with the breaking up of the Camp of Competitors is finished, Co. D will return from Fort Niagara to Fort Porter, N. Y. (S. O. 133, Sept. 13, Div. A.)

Leave for two months, on Surgeon's certificate, is granted 2d Lieut. Clarence R. Edwards, Fort Niagara, N. Y. (S. O. 133, Sept. 13, Div. A.)

Capt. Joseph T. Haskell, having completed his duties at Fort Niagara, N. Y., in connection with the Division Rifle Competition, will

H., July 16, 1886, vice Courtney, deceased. Capt. Wilson will proceed to Fort Meade, D. T., and join the company to which he has been promoted. 2d Lieut. Harvey D. Reed, Co. E, to 1st Lieutenant Co. I, Aug. 17, 1886, vice Andrews, appointed Adjutant. Lieut. Reed will proceed to Fort Snelling, Minn., and join his company (S. O. 94, Sept. 8, D. Dak.)

Capt. John W. French will inspect subsistence stores and C. and G. E. at the cavalry rendezvous, 174 Hudson street, New York City (S. O., Sept. 10, H. Q. A.)

Appointments, Promotions, Retirements, Transfers, Casualties, etc., of Commissioned Officers of the U. S. Army recorded in the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending Saturday, September 11, 1886.

PROMOTIONS.

Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas M. Anderson, 9th Infantry, to be Colonel 14th Infantry, September 6, 1886, vice Hunt, deceased.

Major George M. Brayton, 15th Infantry, to be Lieutenant-Colonel 9th Infantry, September 6, 1886, vice Anderson, promoted to the 14th Infantry.

Captain Hugh A. Theaker, 16th Infantry, to be Major 16th Infantry, September 6, 1886, vice Brayton, promoted to the 9th Infantry.

1st Lieutenant Theophilus W. Morrison, 16th Infantry, to be Captain, September 6, 1886, vice Theaker, promoted to the 15th Infantry.

2d Lieutenant Warren H. Cowles, 16th Infantry, to be 1st Lieutenant, September 6, 1886, vice Morrison, promoted.

CASUALTIES.

Colonel Lewis C. Hunt, 14th Infantry, died September 6, 1886, at Fort Union, New Mexico.

Post Chaplain Ebenezer W. Brady, died September 9, 1886, at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyoming Territory.

Courts-martial.

The following courts have been ordered:

At Fort Union, N. M., Sept. 8. Detail: Col. Henry Douglass and Lieut.-Col. H. R. Mizner, 10th Inf.; Capt. J. A. M. La Tourette, Post Chaplain; Capt. J. T. Kirkman, 1st Lieut. J. R. Cranston, R. Q. M.; 2d Lieuts. A. W. Brewster and E. M. Johnson, Jr., 10th Inf.; and 1st Lieut. R. C. Van Villet, Adj't., 10th Inf. (S. O. 84, Sept. 8, D. Ariz.)

At the Post of San Antonio, Tex., Sept. 8. Detail: Capt. James M. Lancaster and 1st Lieut. Henry C. Danes, 3d Art.; 1st Lieut. James B. Hickey, Adj't., 8th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Eugene Cushman, 19th Inf.; 1st Lieut. H. S. T. Harris, Med. Dept., and 2d Lieut. Elias Chandler, 16th Inf., J. A. (S. O. 124, Sept. 6, D. Tex.)

At Fort Porter, N. Y., Sept. 17. Detail: Major Henry Clayton, Pym.; Major Samuel Ovenshire and Capt. Otto W. Pollock, 2d Inf.; Capt. William H. Davis, Asst. Surg.; Capt. Daniel H. Floyd, A. Q. M., and 1st Lieut. Charles Hay, 2d Inf., J. A. (S. O. 133, Sept. 13, Div. A.)

At Benicia Barracks, Cal., Sept. 6. Detail: Lieut.-Col. Charles G. Bartlett, 1st Inf.; Capt. Charles K. Winne, Asst. Surg.; Capt. Robert G. Heiner, 1st Lieuts. John J. O'Connell and James S. Pettit, and 2d Lieut. Benjamin S. Wever, 1st Inf., and 2d Lieut. Charles B. Vogdes, 1st Inf., J. A. (S. O. 80, Sept. 2, D. Cal.)

At West Point, N. Y., Sept. 17. Detail: 1st Lieut. Orin B. Mitchell, Ord. Dept.; 1st Lieut. William B. Homer, 5th Art.; 1st Lieut. Eugene A. Ellis, 8th Cav.; 1st Lieut. William A. Simpson, 2d Art.; 1st Lieut. William D. Beach, 3d Cav.; 1st Lieut. John R. Totten, 4th Art.; 2d Lieut. Carver Howland, 4th Inf., and 2d Lieut. J. F. Reynolds Landis, 1st Cav., J. A. (S. O. 14, Sept. 14, H. Q. A.)

At Fort Thomas, Arizona, Sept. 6. Detail: Maj. Frederick Van Vilet, Capt. G. Norvell, P. L. Lee, 10th Cav.; 1st Lieut. W. L. Carpenter, J. A. Baldwin, 5th Inf.; G. H. Evans, C. G. Ayres, 10th Cav.; 2d Lieut. A. S. McNutt, 9th Inf., and 1st Lieut. R. D. Reed, Jr., 10th Cav., Judge advocate. (Field Orders 87, Sept. 6, D. Det. Ariz.)

Maj. Dillingfield Parker, 9th Inf., and 1st Lieut. B. H. Gilman, 13th Inf., are hereby detailed as members of the general court-martial convened at Fort Wingate, N. M. (S. O. 85, Sept. 6, D. Det. Ariz.)

Army Boards.

A Board of Survey will meet at the San Francisco Subsistence Depot, Sept. 6, to examine certain subsistence stores. Detail: Capts. Charles A. Alligood and Gustavus A. Hull, M. S. K., and Capt. John W. Dillenback, 1st Art. (S. O. 71, Sept. 3, Div. P.)

A Board of Survey will meet at Fort Gaston, Cal., Sept. 13, to fix responsibility for loss of certain articles of ord. stores, C. and G. E., and clothing, for which Capt. William E. Dougherty, 1st Inf., is accountable. Detail: 1st Lieut. Marion P. Maus, 1st Inf.; 1st Lieut. Henry J. Raymond, Asst. Surg., and 2d Lieut. Hampton M. Roach, 1st Inf. (S. O. 81, Sept. 6, D. Cal.)

Retirements of Enlisted Men.

Ord. Sergt. Christopher Slaven, Sept. 9, 1886.

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Disinfectants.—In circular of Aug. 25, the Acting Surgeon Gen. of the Army announces that the following disinfectants are on hand, and will be issued in the amounts specified, based upon the ordinary necessities of a one-company post, for a period of one year:

Chloride of lime, in 10-lb. jars..... 200 lbs.
Solution of chlorinated soda, in 2-lb. bottles..... 12 lbs.
Carbolic acid, 30 per cent., in 1-lb. bottles..... 24 lbs.
Corrosive chloride of mercury, in 1-lb. bot..... 1 lb.
Sulphate of iron (commercial)..... 100 lbs.

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DEPARTMENT NEWS.

Division of the Pacific—Maj.-Gen. O. O. Howard.

In a letter to the *Alta Scout* says: "Joaquin Miller revived the idea of covering Goat Island with trees, and Maj. Gen. Howard volunteered to promote the Miller plan. The public approved the plan, and warmly praised Miller and Howard. So thoughtful of one, and so good of the other! Bah! Both men acted on impulse, and, as usual in such cases, made a serious mistake. The bay of San Francisco is subject to dangerous fogs. The ferry companies are so appreciative of this danger that they often withdraw all but one of their steamers to await the lifting of a fog. Cover Goat Island with trees, and those trees would hold a fog and delay its dissipation. If Miller and Howard desire to impede bay travel let them clothe Goat Island with a forest. Gen. Howard may appreciate the force of this argument. As for Miller—well, Miller will take a poet's license and insist on the trees."

Further experiments were made Sept. 6 at Fort Point by ex-Lieut. Graydon with his dynamite loaded shells, which demonstrated clearly that dynamite projectiles can be fired from rifled ordinance with perfect safety to the gun used.

Dept. of Texas.—Brig. Gen. D. S. Stanley.

An Eagle Pass despatch of Sept. 12 says: "El Coto" and his men dispersed and crossed the Rio Grande into Texas before the troops could catch them. This will put an end to the revolution for the present. There is, however, a strong feeling of disapproval of the present government, which is silenced only by the presence of troops in large numbers.

Upon application of Gen. Miles, the Q. M. D. will furnish transportation from San Antonio to Albuquerque, N. M., on public service, for Interpreter Montura, just arrived with Geronimo and party. (S. O. 126, Dept. Texas, Sept. 10.)

Dept. of Dakota.—Brig. Gen. T. H. Ruger.

The Piegan still seem to be raiding the Crows. A despatch of Sept. 13, from Custer, says: The Piegan Indians made another raid on the horses belonging to a camp of Crows day before yesterday on the Big Horn, near the mouth of the Rotten Grass River, and succeeded in making way with nearly 60 of them. Soldiers from Fort Custer and some Crows are in pursuit. Gen. Brooke, commanding District of Montana and the troops of his command, are on the alert.

Dept. of Arizona.—Brig.-Gen. N. A. Miles.

A Tombstone despatch of Sept. 15 says: "On the night of Sept. 11 a small band of Indians, presumably escaped renegades from the surrendered Apaches, swooped down through the valley, stealing six horses. A detachment of scouts who were trailing the refugees appeared at the ranch the following morning in hot pursuit."

RIFLE COMPETITIONS, 1886.

The aggregate score of the winner of the gold medal this year in each Division and Department contest is as follows:

Atlantic.....	400
Missouri.....	—
Pacific.....	422
California.....	490
Platte.....	458
Arizona.....	507
Texas.....	547
Columbia.....	486
Dakota.....	479
Missouri.....	—

We append the data which has come to hand since last week:

Division of the Atlantic.—Last week we reported the winning of the Dept. East gold medal by Lieut. C. E. Gillette, Corps of Engineers, and closed our account with a list of the 14 highest at the end of the first two days. The conclusion gave the following team:

1. Sergt. W. D. Huddeson, Bat. K, 4th Art'y.....	499
2d Lieut. C. E. Gillette, Corps of Engineers.....	492
3. 1st Lieut. Wallia O. Clark, 12th Inf.....	484
4. Sergt. Geo. Doyle, Co. A, Batt. of Engineers.....	480
5. Sergt. Chas. Barrett, Co. B, Batt. of Eng'r's.....	473
6. Sergt. Wm. Driscoll, Co. F, 23d Inf.....	463
7. 1st Lieut. Edward T. Brown, 5th Art'y.....	457
8. Private Caleb Bickers, Co. A, 12th Inf.....	455
9. Private John Corrie, Band, 6th Art'y.....	442
10. Sergt. Henry Beck, Co. E, 12th Inf.....	438
11. 1st Lieut. and Adj't. Fred. A. Smith, 12th Inf.....	437
12. Corporal David Scott, Battery G, 4th Art'y.....	437
13. Sergt. D. E. Langley, Battery C, 5th Art'y.....	432
14. Sergt. Wm. Collins, Battery L, 4th Art'y.....	428

Lieut. Gillette and Sergt. Huddeson go to Fort Leavenworth to compete in the Army Team, and Lieut. W. O. Clark goes as alternate. The selection to compete in the Hilton Trophy Match and the General Sheridan's Match at Creedmoor, the end of this week is as follows: Capt. G. G. Greenough, 4th Art.; Lieut. F. A. Smith, Adj't., 12th Inf.; Lieut. C. E. Gillette, Corps of Engineers, and Sergt. Charles Barrett, Co. B, Batt. of Eng'r's; Sergt. Edwin Bickford, Bat. L, 2d Art.; Pvt. Edward Bruer, Bat. D, 3d Art.; Musician R. Curran, Bat. C; Corp. Frank Buchanan, Bat. D; Corp. David Scott, Bat. G; Sergt. Franklin W. Yates, Bat. H; Sergt. William D. Huddeson, Bat. K; and Sergt. William Collins, Bat. L, 4th Art.; Pvt. John Corrie, band; Sergt. David E. Langley, Bat. C; Pvt. George Beal, Bat. I; Sergt. John Niblak, Bat. B, 5th Art.; Sergt. William Driscoll, Co. F, 23d Inf.

Division of the Missouri.—The contests commenced Sept. 13 and will terminate Sept. 23. Gens. Sheridan, Terry and other distinguished officers and personages are to be present and the range presents a lively scene. Experts are as thick as lizards in Valambrosa. Lieut. Philip Reade is in charge. The gold and silver medals of the War Department for the team are, of course, provided as usual, but in addition, the following prizes are to be awarded:

Kansas City Times medal to the team making the highest aggregate at known distances in Dept. Team competition.

Badge presented by John H. Joerger, Leavenworth, to the team making the highest aggregate at skirmish practice in Dept. Team competition.

Badge presented by W. A. Kirkham, Leavenworth, to the person making the highest aggregate at known distances during the Division competition.

Badge by Donald and Ashmun, Leavenworth, to the person making the highest aggregate at skirmish practice during the Division competition.

One Colt's New Lightning Magazine Rifle, calibre 44, octagon barrel, 26 inch, 15 shots, presented by J. F. Schmelzer and Sons, Leavenworth, to the person making the highest aggregate during preliminary practice.

Special prize by M. P. Cranston, Leavenworth, to the officer making the highest score at a single run, skirmish practice, during either preliminary practice or the Division competition.

The Kansas Times, referring to the rifle contest at Fort Leavenworth, says: "The men should have that \$1.50 per day they formerly obtained while on this kind of duty. They are sorry that Congress failed to make that appropriation, but rejoice over the fact that the man who was instrumental in its defeat has been refused a renomination to Congress, Gen. Bragg, of Wisconsin."

At the close of the second day's preliminary competition the scores stood: Missouri, 2,554; Texas, 2,450; Dakota, 2,300, and Platte, 2,300.

Division of the Pacific.—The competitions closed this week, but accounts are not yet in.

The Army Competition.—Will commence at Fort Leavenworth Sept. 29, and will be conducted by Col. S. E. Blunt, A. D. C.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

THE MILITARY ACADEMY.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Sept. 15, 1886.

The General Court-martial which met on the 4th inst., for the trial of cadets, finished its labors today.

A new official directory and a roster of the officers and troops serving at the Military Academy were issued yesterday from the post printing office. There are 58 officers on duty here; 4 colonels, 7 lieutenant colonels, 1 major, 7 captains, 20 first lieutenants and 10 second lieutenants.

Col. Wm. Winthrop, who has taken charge of the Department of Law, has for his assistants Lieuts. G. B. Davis, 5th Cav., and W. A. Evans, 19th Inf.

The houses north of cadet barracks are numbered from 3 to 50, and south of the barracks from 2 to 32.

There are a large number of guests at Cranston's Hotel, and every afternoon the road north of the plain is filled with handsome equipages, among them being two belonging to Mrs. Barrios, mother of Cadet Barrios. She is a guest at Cranston's.

Mrs. Dr. Alexander, with two daughters, Misses Minnie and Nita, arrived yesterday to spend a week or so; they are also at Cranston's.

Lieut. Mitcham arrived last Friday and reported for duty.

Lieut. C. F. Roe, 2d Cavalry, who has been at his mother's country seat for some time, met with quite a severe accident recently. He was chopping down a tree when the axe slipped and struck his foot, cutting a gash extending from the large toe to the instep; he was confined to his room for two weeks, and is now going about on crutches.

A sort of revival, as it would be called in the Methodist Church, has been going on among our Catholic community for a week. Two very talented Jesuit Fathers from New York are here. Services are held every morning at five o'clock and in the evening at half-past seven. At each of them the little chapel under the hill is crowded with interested listeners. Several cadets have regularly attended in the morning.

Efforts are being made to have a lawn tennis tournament among the officers. There are a number of fine players here; no one has ever succeeded in taking first honors from Prof. Tillman.

The following designations of candidates for examination for admission to the Military Academy were announced this week: Harry F. Howard, Sauk Centre, Minn.; Edward Engerud (alt.), Battle Lake, Minn.; Wm. H. Bertsch, Holland, Mich.; Louis Sorley, Galveston, Tex.; Harry McClanahan (alt.), Galveston, Tex.; W. F. Grote, Wheaton, Ill.; Chas. E. Goodhue, Joliet, Ill.; Augustus F. Burke, Osborne, Kan.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

DAVID'S ISLAND, N. Y. H.

SEPTEMBER 13.

We are all expectancy here. Our old commander, Col. A. L. Hough, 16th Inf., has been chosen to succeed Col. G. L. Andrews as Superintendent of Recruiting Service, and will manage recruiting service for all branches of the Army. Our new commander is to be "Dick" O'Beirne, a most popular field officer of the Infantry branch of the Service.

Our people up here devote much of their spare time to yachting. * In front of each pretty summer home you may see anchored off the beach a trim craft, ready for its owner's orders. The other day the yacht *Plover*, with Colonel Delaney Kane at the wheel, came up. The Colonel looked quite at home in his yachting suit of blue, and managed his vessel nicely in the puffy wind that was at hand. The Colonel was anxious to hear something of the race between the Englishman and the Yankee cutter, but as David's Island is so far from a telegraph office we couldn't help the skipper of the *Plover* very much. Colonel Kane has altered little in appearance since he was a cadet at the Military Academy. He is married to the daughter of Mr. C. O. Iselin, a wealthy man of New Rochelle, has a beautiful home facing on the Sound, and the gentleman, I think, gets much pleasure out of this life. He will figure conspicuously at the country club races this fall (next month). If the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL can spare a half-a-day when the races of the Westchester County Country Club, of Pelham, N. Y., come off, it will be well paid by a visit to the race course. There will be much "style" there, a la Derby.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

GOVERNOR'S ISLAND, N. Y. H.

SEPTEMBER 13, 1886.

The Ariel B. B. C. of the Ariel Athletic Association, Woodside, L. I., and Emerald B. B. C. of Governor's Island, crossed bats on the latter's base ball grounds, with the following result: Emerald, 16, Ariel 9. Emerald's record for the season is as follows: Played 18; won 15 and lost 3, playing some of the principal amateur clubs of Brooklyn, New York City and Staten Island. In reply to the item published by the Marine B. B. Club stating that by their skillful playing they had an easy victory, why not, as we have since learned, that only four or five Marine men played, while the remainder were selected from different clubs of Brooklyn.

CHAS. E. SILK, Secy. Emerald B. B. C.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

WASHINGTON BARRACKS, D. C.

SEPT. 14, 1886.

ARTILLERY drill is in progress since the opening of the present month, the hours designated being from 8 to 9 A. M. daily. All batteries have to be in attendance; instructions are in all branches of that department. On the recommendation of the post surgeon, Dr. Wilcox, the guard is furnished with a sandwich and coffee every night, it being his opinion that it will assist in keeping down malarial fever, which is prevalent at this season of the year.

The exposed condition of the old canal, passing through South Washington and along the east side of the garrison grounds, is causing much complaint for some time past. The sewage moves very slowly and causes a large exposure to evaporation, which in warm seasons emits a very unhealthy

missim; at times a most offensive odor. The covering of the Navy-yard channel is the only prospect of diminishing such a nuisance, which, furthermore, is most injuriously to the health of the post.

The two weeks target practice at long ranges by Battery D, of McHenry, will be completed this week, and they will rejoin immediately. They will be relieved by Co. I of the same post. The trips seem to be very enjoyable to the men at this time of the year.

A general court-martial, in which Col. Bainbridge is president, assembled on the morning of Sept. 13.

Maj. Tucker, paymaster U. S. A., paid off this command on Sept. 7.

The Gibson Social Club gave a complimentary hop in honor of the visiting battery (D) on Sept. 7.

The Soldiers' Temperance, or better known as the "stovepipe union," continue their usual weekly meeting every Wednesday evening.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT BIDWELL, CAL.

THE promotion of Captain E. J. Spaulding, of the 2d Cav., to Major, 4th Cav., was an event long looked for at this post, but finally, after months of patient waiting, the official announcement of the promotion as Major arrived, and was appropriately celebrated by Troop C, 2d Cav.

The members of this Troop had some time ago, provided a Field Officer's sword, gold mounted, of exquisite design and workmanship, for the purpose of presenting it to their commander upon his promotion. At retreat, Aug. 25, the Troop, in full dress, marched in front of the quarters of Major Spaulding; who, upon being notified that his presence was desired, appeared and was received with a "Present Sabre!" Sergt. Wm. Irwin and Corporal Samuel Segar stepped in front of the company, and the corporal in a clear, soldierly tone, addressed the Major as follows: "After years of faithful service you have at last received a long merited promotion, and the members of Troop C congratulate you. Although we feel you are leaving us in good hands, still we part with you with many regrets, and this sabre, which we now present to you as a token of our respect and esteem, is but a small token of the respect we bear for you, and which words cannot here express. With our best wishes for the future welfare of your lady and yourself we remain, respectfully, Troop C, 2d Cavalry."

The sabre was handed to Major Spaulding by Sergt. Irwin, now 76 years of age, and a soldier of the United States Army since May, 1839; his tearful eyes were sufficiently expressive of the joy and sorrow within the breast of this aged and honorable veteran.

Major Spaulding was deeply touched and assured the Troop that words were inadequate to express his thanks for this evidence of affection and esteem; he expressed sincere regret to part with a body of men with whom he had shared for over nineteen years the dangers of Indian campaigns, and the hardships and pleasures incident to a life on the western plains and in the Rocky Mountains, which reminded the Troop of the wonderful progress made in the development of the vast territory over which they had travelled, and the proud reflection to be a citizen and soldier of this great Republic. Finally, he thanked the Troop for the zeal, fidelity, and intelligence with which it had supported him under all circumstances, and requested that the same generous and hearty support be extended to their present Troop Commander, Capt. Aurthur. Immediately after the ceremony the officers and ladies of the post extended their hearty congratulations to the recipient of the honor. After retreat the Troop repaired to the gymnasium and celebrated the event in a fitting manner. The officers of the post and friends visited the gymnasium during the evening and enjoyed the festivities.

The event reflects much credit upon the Troop and its former Captain. Troop C, 2d Cav., is composed of excellent material and it would be difficult to find a better and more soldierly set of men anywhere. The presentation of this costly sword is, however, only a slight expression of the real esteem in which Major Spaulding is held by his men, and the question naturally arises, why is it? Perhaps the secret of all is that the example of this excellent officer for nearly 20 years, his manly, just, and soldierly qualities have made a lasting impression upon a body of intelligent men and produced a spirit of emulation.

G.

POST CHAPLAIN BRADY.

FORT D. A. RUSSELL, Wyo., Sept. 10.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: At a meeting of the enlisted men at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., held Sept. 10th, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, it has pleased Almighty God to suddenly remove from our midst our Post Chaplain, Ebenezer W. Brady, U. S. A., and

Whereas, it is the desire of the enlisted men of this Post, for whose welfare, interest and morals he worked so faithfully, to express a sense of their great sorrow at the sad loss, therefore be it

Resolved, That in the death of Chaplain Brady we, the enlisted men, not only of this Post, but of the whole Army, have lost a good and faithful friend, indeed; one whose endeavors to elevate the condition of the soldier in all respects will always be gratefully remembered by us, for whose welfare he labored so faithfully.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with the bereaved family of our late Chaplain, and our best hope is that time, which heals all sorrows, will gradually help them to bear their great loss.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be delivered to the family of the deceased, and also inserted in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL and Cheyenne Sun.

RUDOLPH WOLFER, Commissary Sergeant, U. S. A., Chairman.
HARRY HARSON, Hospital Steward, U. S. A., Secretary.

COURT-MARTIAL CASES.

By a recent General Court-martial at Fort Lewis, Col., six men of Co. K, 2d Inf., were tried for offences involving mutiny and disobedience of orders and each sentenced to dishonorable discharge and confinement for one year. Gen. N. A. Miles, the reviewing authority, owing to certain circumstances, mitigates the sentences to confinement for three months and forfeiture of pay for the same period, and says: "It appears from the evidence that the orders for the disobedience of which these men were tried, if not conflicting, were at least misleading, and the manner in which they were given by the non-commissioned officer, as well as the comments made by him concerning the orders of his company commander, would indicate that he either had not been properly instructed in his duties and deportment, or that he executed his orders in an indifferent manner. It is believed that this experience will be sufficient to admonish those tried that their first duty is to promptly and loyally obey the orders as they receive them without question or comment, and should they feel that injustice has been done them, it is then their duty and privilege to seek redress by a full and respectful statement of their grievance to the commanding officer." (G. C. M. O. 44, D. Ariz., 1886.)

In the case of a soldier of the 1st Infantry recently tried at Benicia Barracks for larceny and violence to a non-commissioned officer, Maj.-Gen. Howard says: "The reviewing officer does not think the investigation of the case had by the Court was sufficiently full. It seems that there is something wrong in the company to which this prisoner belongs, and he has already been sufficiently punished for the offences that he actually committed. Private Skelly will be restored to duty." Gen. Howard has sent the regimental commander, Col. Shafter, to Benicia Barracks to see what the "something wrong" is.

THE NAVY.

NAVAL VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

WHEN AND WHERE LAST HEARD FROM.

N. Atlantic Station—Rear Admiral S. B. Luce.

GALENA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Colby M. Chester. At Portsmouth, N. H., undergoing repairs.

SWATARA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. E. T. Woodward. At Portsmouth, N. H., undergoing repairs.

TENNESSEE, 1st rate, 22 guns (f. s. n. a. s.), Capt. Robert Boyd. At Newport, R. I.

YANTIC, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. Francis M. Green. At Portsmouth, N. H., undergoing repairs.

S. Atlantic Station—Captain E. E. Potter

(in command temporarily).

Acting Rear Admiral D. L. Braine will shortly command this station.

Mails should be addressed to care of U. S. Consul, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, unless otherwise noted, or care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London.

ALLIANCE, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Charles McGregor. At the New York Navy-yard. She will shortly be ordered to join the South Atlantic Station.

LANCASTER, 2d rate, 10 guns, (f. a. a. s.) Capt. S. L. Breece assumed command Sept. 15. At Rio de Janeiro Aug. 12. Will probably remain until Oct.

TALLAPOOSA, 4th rate, 13 guns, Comdr. William Whitehead. At Rio de Janeiro Aug. 13.

European Station—R. Adm'l. Sam. R. Franklin.

Mails should be addressed to care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England, unless otherwise noted.

PENSACOLA, 2d rate, 16 guns (f. s. e. s.), Captain George Dewey. Arrived at Leghorn, July 28.

KEARNSAGE, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. Charles D. Sigsbee. Was to remain in Phalerum Bay, near Athens, Greece, until about Aug. 1. Has been ordered to return to U. S.

QUINNEBAUG, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comd. Geo. W. Coffin. At Southampton, England, August 11, 1886. Will leave the English channel by the middle of August or September for Genoa, touching on the Spanish coast and at Marseilles. Will be sent to the East for the winter, if no other vessel joins the squadron.

Pacific Station—Rear-Adm'l. E. Y. McCauley.

Mails, unless otherwise noted, should be addressed to care U. S. Consul, Panama, U. S. C.

ADAMS, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Louis Kempff. Was at Iquique, July 31.

HARTFORD, 2d rate, 16 guns (f. s. p. s.), Capt. J. H. Gillis. Was at Callao July 31.

JUNIATA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. G. T. Davis. Sailed from New York, Aug. 16, for Pacific Station.

IROQUOIS, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. J. Crittenton Watson (ordered). Was at Payta, Peru, Sept. 13.

MONONGAHELA, 2d rate, 9 guns, Lieut. Comdr. George B. Livingston in command. Used as a store-ship at Coquimbo, Chile. Comdr. S. H. Baker is ordered to command, per steamer Sept. 11 from New York.

MOHICAN, 3d rate, 8 guns, Commander Benjamin F. Day. Advices from Auckland, N. Z., of Aug. 16, say that the Mohican arrived from Fiji on Aug. 16, and would remain three weeks.

PINTA, 4th rate, screw, 2 guns, Lieut. Comdr. Henry E. Nichols. Address care of Navy Pay Agent, San Francisco, Cal. Arrived at Sitka Aug. 16, 1886.

SHENANDOAH, 2d rate, 9 guns, Captain Byron Wilson. At Callao, Peru, July 31. Has been ordered to proceed to San Francisco for repairs, touching en route at South and Central American ports.

ANDALIA, 2d rate, 8 guns, Captain Henry L. Howison. Sailed from New York, Aug. 14, for the Pacific Station.

Astatic Station—Rear-Adm'l. J. L. Davis.

Commodore Ralph Chandler has been ordered to command this station, and will leave San Francisco per steamer of Oct. 30.

Vessel with (4), address, Mail, to care U. S. Consul, Yokohama, Japan.

ALERT, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. Chas. J. Barclay. Arrived at San Francisco, Cal., Sept. 9. Will undergo repairs at Mare Island.

BROOKLYN, 2d rate, 14 guns, Capt. E. O. Matthews. Arrived at Lisbon, Portugal, Sept. 2, 1886.

ESSEX, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. T. F. Jewell. Sailed from New York for the Asiatic Station Sept. 2, 1886.

MARION, 3d rate, 8 guns, Commander Merrill Miller. Sailed from Shanghai for Chefoo Aug. 14.

MONOCACY, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Henry H. Glass. Was at Canton Aug. 20, to be relieved by the Palos, and then proceed to Hong Kong for repairs.

OMAHA, 2d rate, f. s. a. s., 12 guns, Captain Thos. O. Selfridge, commanding. Reported by cable to the JOURNAL, as having left Shanghai, China, Aug. 10, for Valdivostok, Hakodate and Port Hamitor. Will return to Shanghai Oct. 1.

OSSIPPEE, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. John F. McGlensey. Left Nagasaki, July 10, for Chemulpo, Korea. Has been ordered to return to New York by the middle of February, 1887.

PALOS, 4th rate, 6 howitzers, Lieut.-Commander T. Nelson. Sailed from Shanghai for Canton Aug. 10, to relieve the Monocacy.

TRENTON, 3d rate, 10 guns, Capt. Robert L. Phylian. At Fort Monroe, Va., Sept. 6, and was ordered to Norfolk to be put out of commission.

Apprentice Training Squadron.

Address of Portsmouth and Saratoga, Newport, R. I.

MINNESOTA, 1st rate, 24 guns, Comdr. T. F. Kane. Gunnery ship. Foot of W. 27th Street, North River. Entrance from W. 26th Street. P. O. address, Station E, New York.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1st rate, 16 guns, sails, flagship

of training squadron, Captain Arthur R. Yates. Conster's Island Harbor, Newport, R. I.

PORTRSMOUTH, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns, Comdr. Chas. V. Gridley. Sailed from Madeira for Newport, R. I., Sept. 11.

On Special Service.

DESPATCH, 4th rate, Lieut. Wm. H. Emory, Jr. At the Navy-yard, New York.

DOLPHIN, despatch boat,

At Norfolk, Va. Undergoing repairs.

JAMESTOWN, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns. Comdr. Chas. J. Train. Sailed from Annapolis to Norfolk for repairs.

MICHIGAN, 4th rate, 8 guns, Comdr. John J. Read. Arrived at Erie Sept. 2.

RANGER, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. Chas. E. Clark. At San Francisco.

ST. MARY'S, sails, 8 guns, Comdr. Edwin M. Shepard. N. Y. Schoolship. Cruising in Long Island Sound.

ATLANTA, 2d rate, 8 rifled cannon and 12 machine guns, Captain Francis M. Bunce. At New York Navy-yard. To go on trial trip for about a week at sea about Sept. 20.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

THE Russian transport Moskva arrived at San Francisco Sept. 16 from Honolulu, with Admiral Shestakoff, chief of the Russian Navy, on board.

In accordance with request of the Coast Survey Office, the supplies for that office will hereafter be purchased under supervision of Chief Clerk Youmans, of the Treasury Department.

An 8-inch gun, in being removed from a barge at the Naval Academy to the wharf, Sept. 11, broke a plank, knocked a sailor overboard, and broke the leg of Boatswain John S. Sinclair, U. S. N.

LIEUT. EMORY has telegraphed the Navy Department that the Despatch has arrived at Newport with the abandoned schooner Abbie Dunn in tow. The Despatch was sent out last week to blow up this wreck, which was lying about 40 miles southeast of Montauk Point, directly in the way of transatlantic steamers. Lieut. Emory, upon finding it, saw that it was a timber-laden vessel, and consequently very buoyant, and he was able to tow it into port, thus enabling the owners or the insurance companies to secure whatever of value remains. It was loaded with lumber for Washington.

C. O. BOUTELLE, acting under authority from the United States Coast Survey, arrived in Charleston Sept. 10 for the purpose of examining the condition of the bar in order to report any change in the channels that might have taken place consequent upon the earthquake. Mr. Boutelle has devoted two days to the work, and as the result of his observations says that changes exist in both Pumpkin Hill and South Channels, but they are slight and are all for the better, showing increased depth in both channels; it is impossible to say how much better until the tidal observations are completed and the soundings can be reduced to low water.

A VOLUME of "Regulations Governing the Uniform of Commissioned Officers, Warrant Officers, and Enlisted Men of the Navy of the U. S." has been received at the Department from the Public Printer. It forms a volume of 9 x 6, containing 26 pages of letter press and 55 pages of plates. By its perusal officers are fully informed as to the occasions when one of the eight uniforms illustrated is to be worn. It is probable that no more alterations will be made in the uniforms for some time. The book is neatly gotten up, well bound, and is the most complete compilation yet issued for the guidance and convenience of officers and men afloat or ashore. The portion allotted to the uniforms of enlisted, rated, and appointed men, is not less complete than that part devoted to the officers. The illustrations of this book are specially to be commended for their tastefulness and accuracy.

WE have received a tabulated report of the final examination for professional certificates at the English Royal Naval College 1881-82 and 1884-85. There were ten students in marine engineering, among which Ast. Naval Constructor Richard Gatewood, U. S. N., stood four, and Ast. Naval Constructor F. T. Bowles stood five. The grand total was 10,000, of which the head of the class received 7,938. Mr. Gatewood, 6,157, Mr. Bowles, 6,029, and Ast. Naval Constructor Lewis Nixon, 5,423. The maximum credits for each study were as follows: Physics (lectures), 450; physics (practical), 175; chemistry (lectures), 450; chemistry (practical), 175; strength of materials, 500; heat, steam and combustion, 350; steam and the steam engine, 500; practical shipbuilding, 400; ditto, engineering, 600; engine design and calculation, 600; ship design and calculation, 500; practical engineering, 500; laying off, 400; design of an engine, 500; design of a ship, 500; total of Group A, 4,600. Mathematics (pure), 1,500; mathematics (applied), 1,500; applied mechanics, 900; theory of the steam engine, 750; stability and oscillation, 750; theory of waves and propulsion of ships, 750; total of Group B, 5,400.

THE N. Y. Telegram tells this story, to which we may apply the Italian proverb—"se non è vero, è ben trovato." It without doubt correctly represents the sentiments of Meade: "It will be remembered that the new Superintendent of the Naval Academy is only a Commander. This fact was being discussed in Commodore Walker's office the other day. Mr. Walker is a Captain in the Navy, but receives the pay of a Commodore on account of being the Chief of the Bureau of Navigation. Some one asked Mr. Walker why a Commander had been detailed for the duty. Mr. Walker replied: 'I made this detail because I do not know of a single Captain in the Navy who is fit or competent to hold the place.' This was too much for bluff Captain 'Dick' Meade, who was sitting near by. He jumped to his feet and exclaimed: 'Speak for yourself, Mr. Walker! I'll be blankety, blank, blank, blanked if you speak for the rest of us!' The silence that followed was only broken by the ticking of the clock."

It has just been learned that after the plans for the other 4,000-ton cruiser, *Newark*, were laid before the Walker Board, it was discovered from calculations made thereon that the ship would be deficient in stability if built upon these plans, and that to make her seaworthy she had to be made wider. Accordingly her beam was increased from 48 to 49 feet 1½ inches. Her length was retained at 300 feet, and the draft at 18 feet 9 inches. This necessitated the drawing and designing of a new set of lines.

The Fish Commission steamer *Albatross*, which is still at Wood's Hole, Vineyard Sound, completing her season's work, will go to Wilmington soon to receive her new steel boilers, which are being built there. As soon as the boilers are in, the vessel will be ordered to the Pacific Coast by way of the Straits of Magellan, and will do extensive hydrographic soundings en route. The Pacific food fish have never yet been thoroughly studied, and the work will be prosecuted along the coast as far north as the Aleutian and Sea Island groups.

In explanation of the statement that defects in the plans for one of the new cruisers were discovered after the completion of the drawings, it is stated at the Navy Department that Secretary Whitney first approved plans for a steel vessel with wooden sheathing for protection in the event of striking rocks, but that he afterwards decided that this was not in literal compliance with the terms of the appropriation for "a steel vessel," and he therefore ordered a change of plan, so that the vessel should be of steel without the wooden sheathing.

The Government war vessels *Trenton*, *Jamestown*, *Dolphin* and *Fortune* are in the hands of the workmen at the yards for repairs, and work promises at last to be brisk until Christmas. Some 300 workmen of all grades will be taken on within the next few days, and the enforced idleness among a great many of our working people since last May will be at an end. By the close of the month the training ships *Saratoga* and *Portsmouth* will also be in port from their summer cruise, and in need of repairs and to refit for their winter cruise in the West Indies. There is every reason to expect a busy fall and winter in this yard.—*Norfolk News*.

THE Washington Critic says: "The Secretary of the Navy has telegraphed to the commandants of all the Navy-yards calling their attention to the law which forbids any increase of force at Navy-yards during the sixty days preceding an election in the locality where the yards are situated, "unless there is a manifest necessity for such increase, which must be duly certified to." In this connection it is learned at the Navy Department that work is required immediately at the Norfolk Navy-yard on the frigate *Trenton*, the training ships and the tug *Fortune*, and at the Mare Island Navy-yard, California, the *Alert*, just home from China, is also in need of immediate repairs. This will require 600 men at Norfolk and 200 at Mare Island."

NAVY GAZETTE.

Ordered.

SEPT. 11.—Lieutenant Wm. W. Kimball ordered to duty in the Bureau of Ordnance, Oct. 1.

SEPT. 13.—Lieutenant G. Blocklinger to the Swatara.

Lieutenant Thos. D. Griffin to the Galena, Oct. 4.

Cadet Engineer Willis P. Day to the Atlanta.

SEPT. 14.—Ensign Ed. E. Capehart to the Naval Academy, Oct. 1.

SEPT. 15.—Ensign Wm. R. Rush to the Ranger.

SEPT. 17.—Medical Inspector F. S. Bogert to New York Navy-yard, Sept. 28.

Detached.

SEPT. 11.—Commander Chas. J. Barclay detached from command of the Alert and placed on waiting orders.

Lieutenants Willie Swift, F. W. Nichols, John C. Irvine, C. K. Curtis, Henry Morrell, and F. A. Werner; Ensigns H. C. Wakenshaw, A. B. Clements, and Harry Kinnell; P. A. Surgeons M. H. Simons and Ernest Norfleet; P. A. Engineers J. L. D. Borthwick and Chas. P. Howell from the Alert and placed on waiting orders.

Assistant Paymaster Livingston Hunt from the Alert and ordered to settle accounts and to await orders.

SEPT. 13.—Lieutenant Allan G. Paul from the Lancaster, Aug. 20, and placed on waiting orders.

Sailmaker Herman Hansen from the Independence and placed on sick leave.

SEPT. 15.—Passed Assistant Engineer Herschel Main from the Bache and placed on waiting orders.

SEPT. 17.—Passed Assistant Engineer Wm. Rowbotham from Galena ordered home and placed on waiting orders.

Passed Assistant Engineer W. N. Little from the Worcester Free Institute and ordered to Galena, Sept. 25.

Revoked.

Orders of Lieutenant G. Blocklinger to the Swatara are revoked.

Leave.

Ensign W. W. Buchanan granted four months' leave.

MARINE CORPS.

SEPT. 14.—1st Lieutenant B. R. Russell, order of 10th instant revoked for the present, and ordered to resume his duties at the Marine Barracks, League Island, Pa.

2d Lieutenant C. A. Doyen, order of 10th instant revoked, and detached from the U. S. S. Galena and to proceed to and report for duty at the Marine Barracks, League Island, Pa.

Captain R. W. Huntington to hold himself ready for orders to the U. S. F. S. Hartford at San Francisco or Panama.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

NAVAL ACADEMY.

THE following is a correct list of the Superintendents of the U. S. Naval Academy, from the date of its establishment to the present time. Assumed command: Sept. 3, 1843, Comdr. Franklin Buchanan; March 15, 1847, Comdr. Geo. P. Upshur;

July 1, 1850, Comdr. Cornelius K. Stribling; Nov. 1, 1853, Comdr. Louis M. Goldborough; Sept. 15, 1857, Capt. Geo. S. Blake; Sept. 9, 1865, Rear-Adm. David D. Porter; Dec. 1, 1869, Commo. John L. Worden; Sept. 22, 1874, Rear-Admiral C. R. P. Rodgers; July 1, 1878, Commo. Foxhall A. Parker; Aug. 2, 1879, Rear-Admiral Geo. B. Balch; June 13, 1881, Rear-Admiral C. R. P. Rodgers; Nov. 14, 1881, Capt. F. M. Ramsay; Sept. 9, 1886, Comdr. Wm. T. Sampson.

Comdr. Sampson will not announce the members of the Academic Board until the Academy reopens in October.

A naval general court-martial met at the Naval Academy Sept. 9 for the trial of Wm. Chapman, a boatswain's mate, who is charged with assaulting a warrant officer of the Navy, and with being otherwise disorderly. The court is composed of Comdr. John Schouler, president; Capt. R. W. Huntington, U. S. Marine Corps; Lieuts. J. P. Merrell, G. W. Tyler, R. Mitchell, J. M. Roper and C. J. Boush, U. S. N., and 1st Lieut. Samuel Mercer, U. S. M. C., Judge advocate.

Prof. Henry D. Todd, head of the Department of Physics and Chemistry, has been given month's leave.

The following have been admitted to the Naval Academy as naval cadets: John H. Dayton, at large; John Sheehan, New York; M. T. Holure, Arkansas; Thomas J. Mason, New Mexico.

NEW CRUISERS AND GUNBOATS FOR THE UNITED STATES NAVY.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, August 21, 1886.

Under authority conferred by the act of Congress making appropriations for the Naval Service, approved March 3, 1885, (23 Statutes at Large, page 426,) and the act to increase the naval establishment, approved August 3, 1886, sealed proposals are hereby invited and will be received at this Department until 12 o'clock noon, on Wednesday, the 24th day of November, 1886, for the construction, by contract, of five vessels for the United States Navy, for the purposes of this advertisement, are designated as follows:

Cruiser No. 1.—One cruiser of about 4,000 tons displacement.

Cruiser No. 2.—One cruiser of about 3,700 tons displacement.

Gunboat No. 1.—One heavily-armed gunboat of about 1,700 tons displacement.

Gunboat No. 2.—One light gunboat of about 870 tons displacement.

Cruiser No. 3.—One cruiser of about 4,400 tons displacement.

Cruisers No. 1 and No. 2, and gunboats No. 1 and No. 2, authorized by the act of March 3, 1885, are to be constructed in the manner and in conformity to the conditions and limitations provided for the construction of the new cruisers in the acts of August 3, 1882, (23 Statutes at Large, page 284,) and March 3, 1885, (23 Statutes at Large, page 473,) except so far as said acts provide for and define the duties of the Naval Advisory Board.

Cruiser No. 3 is to be constructed in accordance with the conditions and limitations prescribed in the act to increase the naval establishment, approved August 3, 1886, so far as the same relates to the construction of the protected double-bottomed cruiser authorized by said act.

All these vessels are to be of the best and most modern design, giving the highest attainable speed, and to be constructed in accordance with the plans and specifications approved by the Secretary of the Navy, which plans and specifications may be seen and examined at the Department, where all information essential to bidders can be obtained. Proposals for the construction of cruisers No. 1 and No. 2, and the two gunboats, authorized by the act of March 3, 1885, will be received from all American shipbuilders, whose ship yards are fully equipped for building or repairing iron and steel steamships, and constructors of marine engines, machinery and boilers. Satisfactory evidence that the bidders are such builders or constructors must accompany the proposals or be submitted to the Department in advance.

Proposals for the construction of the protected double-bottomed cruiser, No. 3, authorized by the act approved August 3, 1886, will be received from every American shipbuilder and other person who shall show, to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Navy, that within three months from the date of the contract he will be possessed of the necessary plant for the performance of the work in the United States which he shall offer to undertake. The evidence thus required must accompany the proposals or be submitted to the Department in advance.

Proposals are divided into four classes, and may be made under either head, as follows:

Proposals for Hull and Machinery.—For the construction of the hull and machinery, including engines, boilers and appurtenances, complete in all respects.

Proposals for Hull Only.—For the construction of the hull, complete in all respects.

Proposals for Machinery Only.—For the construction and erection on board the vessel of engines, boilers and appurtenances, complete in all respects.

Special Proposals.—For the construction of hull according to the plans and specifications approved by the Secretary of the Navy; the contractor to put in engines, boilers and appurtenances of any design which he may consider more suitable than those called for by said plans and specifications, not to exceed, however, in weight, nor in the space to be occupied, that allotted in said plans and specifications, but no such proposal will be considered unless accompanied by full and complete plans and specifications of such proposed engines, boilers and appurtenances, and a satisfactory guarantee of the results of the same if adopted.

Proposals must be made according to forms which will be furnished by this Department on application. No offer for more than one vessel complete, including hull and machinery, or for the hull or the machinery of more than one vessel, should be embraced in the same proposal.

Contracts will be awarded separately for each vessel, including hull and machinery, or for the hull or machinery thereof.

Each proposal must be preceded or accompanied by a cash deposit or satisfactory certified check, payable to the order of the Secretary of the Navy, which shall become the property of the United States in case the successful bidder shall fail to enter into a contract with sureties, as required, within twenty days after the acceptance of his proposal. The amount of such deposit or checks shall be five per cent. of the amount of the bid. All deposits and checks of bidders whose proposals shall not be accepted within five days after the bids shall have been opened will, at the end of that period, be returned to them, and those of each successful bidder will be returned to him when his contract has been duly entered into.

Every successful bidder will be required, within twenty days after the acceptance of his proposal, to enter into formal contract for the performance of his work, and to give a bond therefor, with sufficient sureties, and with a penal sum equal to one-fourth of the amount of his bid.

The three cruisers must be completed within eighteen months, and the two gunboats within twelve months, from the execution of the respective contracts.

Payments to each contractor will be made in ten equal installments, as the work progresses, upon bills duly certified, from which ten per cent. will be reserved to be paid on the full and final completion of the contract.

The Secretary of the Navy reserves the right to reject any or all bids as, in his judgment, the interests of the Government may require.

WILLIAM C. WHITNEY,
Secretary of the Navy.

TO THE STEEL MANUFACTURERS OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

UNITED STATES NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C. August 21, 1886.

The attention of all steel manufacturers of the United States is hereby invited to the requirements of the Navy Department in the way of armor-plates and heavy gun-for-

tings, for the prosecution of work already authorized by Congress.

This advertisement invites all domestic manufacturers of steel to specify, in competition with each other, upon what terms they will engage to prepare for the production of and produce the forgings and armor plate required for modern ordnance and armored ships; and no bids will be considered except such as engage to produce within the United States either all the gun-steel or all the armor-plate (or both) specified in this advertisement; nor will any bid be accepted unless accompanied by evidence satisfactory to the Department that the bidder is in possession of, or has made actual provision for, a plant adequate for its fulfillment.

Bids are hereby invited for supplying this Department with the under-mentioned material:

About 1,310 tons of steel gun-forgings, of which about 32 tons will be for guns of six inches calibre, 70 tons for guns of eight inches calibre, and 912 tons for calibres between ten inches and twelve inches (both inclusive).

These forgings are to be delivered rough bored and turned and when in that state the heaviest forging which enters into the construction of a gun of each of the desired calibres will be about as follows: 6-inch, 34 tons; 8-inch, 5 tons; 10-inch, 9½ tons; 12-inch, 9½ tons; 12½-inch, 13½ tons.

All these forgings must be delivered within the following times from the closing of a contract, viz:

For 6-inch guns, 28 within one year, and the remainder within 18 months; for 8-inch guns, within two years; for 10-inch and larger guns, within 2½ years; preference will be given for earlier deliveries.

Also, about 4,500 tons of steel armor-plates, to be of the best material and manufacture, shaped accurately after patterns to fit the form of each vessel for which intended, and of such sizes as may be required, varying somewhat as follows: 20 feet by 8 feet by 12 inches thick; 17½ feet by 6 feet by 17 inches thick; 11½ feet by 4½ feet by 6 inches thick.

There will also be thinner plates.

For information concerning shapes and weights of the gun-forgings and armor-plates, what parts must be manufactured in sets, time of delivery of each set, the chemical, physical, and ballistic tests, which the metal must sustain in each case, and for all other particulars, apply to the Chief of Bureau of Ordnance, Navy Department, Washington, D. C.

Each bid upon armor-plate must specify the time within which the bidder will engage to make delivery; and preference will be given to earliest proposed deliveries.

Proposals must be in duplicate, sealed and addressed to the Secretary of the Navy, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., the envelopes endorsed "Proposals for steel gun-forgings and armor."

They will be received at the Navy Department until 12 o'clock m. on the 10th day of December, 1886, at which hour the opening of the bids will take place.

The right is reserved to waive defects in the form of, and to reject any or all bids.

Ten per cent. of the contract price will be retained from the payment for each article delivered, until the contract, as far as relates to articles of that class, shall have been completed.

Separate bids may be submitted for the gun steel and for the armor, of any manufacturer so desires; but bids covering both will receive preference, other things being equal.

Bids will be compared in two classes. First. Gun-forgings. Second. Armor-plate.

And the total sum for which, and the time within which, the whole of the material covered by each class will be produced and delivered, will be alone considered.

WILLIAM C. WHITNEY, Secretary of the Navy.

THE COAST SURVEY.

A DESPATCH from Washington, Sept. 14, says: "At half-past twelve o'clock to-day Mr. H. Eaton Cole man, disbursing clerk of the Coast Survey, attempted to get into his room with money to pay the clerks. He was ordered out by Deputy Superintendent Coloma, but refused to go. A second later there was a tussle, and for a moment or two the air was full of struggling Colomas and Colemans." In the hubbub somebody rang the police call and in a few minutes a platoon of blue-coats appeared and restored order. There has been hard feeling between Coloma and Coleman for a long time. This is the third fight in the Coast Survey headquarters during the past two weeks."

The New York *Herald* says: "Discord appears to be one of the results of putting a Treasury clerk into the chair once occupied by Hassler, Baché, Pierce, and Patterson. To those who have always held the bureau in high esteem this manner of filling one of the most exalted trusts, as well as the frequent rows terminating by arrest and trial in the police court, suggests that this once dignified scientific bureau has now become a place for enacting opera bouffe."

REVENUE MARINE SERVICE.

Names and Stations of Revenue Cutters.

Alert, 2d Lieut. E. C. Chatytor, Elizabeth City, N. C.
Bear, Capt. M. A. Healy, on cruise to Arctic.
Bibb, Capt. D. C. Constable, comdg. Oswego, N. Y.
Boutwell, Capt. W. S. Simmons, comdg. Savannah, Ga.
Chase, Capt. L. G. Shepard, comdg. New Bedford, Mass.
Colfax, Capt. J. C. Mitchell, comdg. Wilmington, N. C.
Corwin, Capt. C. A. Abbey, on cruise Seal Islands.
Crawford, Baltimore, Md.
Coze, 1st Lieut. W. C. Coulson, comdg. Philadelphia, Pa.
Chandler, 1st Lieut. H. D. Smith, comdg. New York.
Dallas, Capt. Frank Barr, comdg. Portland, Me.
Derler, Capt. L. N. Stoddar, comdg. Newport, R. I.
Dir, Capt. H. T. Blake, comdg. Key West, Fla.
Discover, Engineer E. P. Webber, Savannah, Ga.
Ewing, Capt. T. W. Lay, comdg. Baltimore, Md.
Fessenden, Capt. S. S. Warner, comdg. Detroit, Mich.
Forward, Capt. M. L. Phillips, comdg. Mobile, Ala.
Gallatin, Capt. Russell Glover, comdg. Boston, Mass.
Grant, Capt. A. H. Davis, comdg. New York.
Guthrie, Lt. George Williams, comdg. Baltimore, Md.
Hamilton, Capt. Eric Gabrielson, comdg. Phila., Pa.
Hamlin, 1st Lieut. J. A. Slamm, comdg. San Francisco, Cal.
Hartley, 2d Lieut. Albert Buhner, Mobile, Ala.
Johnson, Capt. J. G. Baker, comdg. Milwaukee, Wis.
McCulloch, Lieut. F. M. Munger, comdg. Charleston, S. C.
Manhattan, Lieut. D. F. T. Zoier, Whitestone, N. Y.
Penrose, 2d Lieut. O. S. Willey, comdg. Galveston, Tex.
Perry, Capt. D. B. Hodgson, comdg. Erie, Pa.
Report, 2d Lt. J. F. Wild, comdg. Chincoteague, Va.
Rush, Capt. C. L. Hooper, at San Francisco, Cal.
Stevens, Lt. W. H. Hand, comdg. New Berne, N. C.
Seward, Capt. J. H. Parker, comdg. Shieldsborough, Miss.
P. address: Bay St. Louis, Miss.
Search, 2d Asst. Eng. C. W. Munroe, in charge, Balt., Md.
Saville, out of commission.
Vanderbilt, 1st Lieut. C. F. Shoemaker, in charge, Centre, Morrisches, L. I.
Woodbury, Capt. E. L. Deane, comdg. Eastport, Me.
Wolcott, Capt. Jas. B. Moore, comdg. Port Townsend.
Washington, Lieut. J. W. Congdon, comdg. New York.

THE following Mexican War claims were settled by the Second Comptroller during the current week. Ass't Surg. Wm. Hammond, \$125.00; 1st Lieutenant Horace Holdeman, \$8.55; 1st Lieut. Rich. P. Hammond, 3d Art., \$170.95; Captain Carter L. Stevenson: 5th Inf., \$16.27.

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MILD, MELLOW AND DELICIOUS.

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We beg to invite the attention of connoisseurs to our celebrated line OLD WHISKIES, which we offer at the following prices, in cases containing One Dozen Bottles each:

Old Reserve Whiskey, - - - \$18.00**Unrivalled Upper-Ten Whiskey, 15.00****Brunswick Club Whiskey, - - - 12.00**

If you cannot obtain these Whiskies from your Grocer, we will, on receipt of Bank Draft, Registered Letter or Post Office Money Order, deliver them to your address, by Express, charges prepaid, to all points east of the Mississippi River; and by freight to any part of the U. S. (prepaid).

For EXCELLENCE, PURITY AND EVENNESS OF QUALITY, the above are UNSURPASSED BY ANY WHISKIES IN THE MARKET. They are entirely FREE FROM ADULTERATION, and possess a NATURAL FLAVOR AND FINE TONIC PROPERTIES.

These Whiskies are sold under guarantee to give PERFECT SATISFACTION; otherwise to be returned at our expense.

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114 SOUTH FRONT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
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Descriptive Price Lists furnished upon application. Prompt attention given to mail orders.

The School of The Good Shepherd,

(EPISCOPAL)

329 PARK AVENUE, ST. LOUIS, MO.
The 13th year of this Boarding and Day School for GIRLS will open, D. V., Sept. 15th, 1886.
Apply to the Sister Superior.References:
Rev. S. W. GREEN, Chaplain, and others of the Clergy of St. Louis.
Rev. GEO. G. MULLINS, Chaplain U. S. A.**A FIRST LIEUT. OF CAVALRY** wishes to transfer to Infantry. Address L. C., care of ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.**U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.**

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We should be very glad to learn from any of our subscribers of any delay or failure to receive the JOURNAL, so that we may give the matter our immediate attention.

W. C. and F. P. CHURCH, Publishers,
Cable address: 240 Broadway, New York.
ARMYNAVY.**WHAT SHALL BE DONE WITH GERONIMO?**

APPARENTLY no definite decision has as yet been arrived at with regard to the ultimate disposition of GERONIMO, NATCHEZ, and their companion bucks now at San Antonio. A despatch of Sept. 14 from there says: "Captain LAWTON, 4th Cavalry, and Surgeon WOOD left last evening for Albuquerque, having been formally relieved of their prisoners, GERONIMO, NATCHEZ, and the hostile Apaches and Chiricahuas. GERONIMO was very sullen all day after hearing that Captain LAWTON, in whom he had great faith, was going away. NATCHEZ was also very much affected by the departure of LAWTON. GERONIMO says he never would have gone to war if he had not been forced to. He says he has been well treated by LAWTON and General STANLEY, and he hopes soon to meet his family in Florida." The prisoners spent Sunday in their tents playing cards. Captain LAWTON is reported as saying that he is not entitled to all the credit of capturing GERONIMO, and that Lieutenant GATEWOOD, of the 6th Cavalry, was at GERONIMO's camp and received the surrendering hostiles a few moments before he (LAWTON) arrived.

A Washington despatch says: "The determination of a course of procedure will probably be made by the President, but not until the terms of the surrender and all the attendant circumstances shall be officially known. With the present knowledge it seems probable that the offenders can neither be tried by a military court-martial nor by the civil authorities, but that they may be tried as the Modocs were by a military commission."

In regard to the men, women and children of the Warm Spring and Chiricahua tribes sent to Fort Marion, an Army officer is quoted as saying: "This cannot be considered a suitable place for the confinement of 500 Indians permanently. It is too small, and it would be merely a side show, as St. Augustine is a resort for tourists, invalids and pleasure and health seekers generally, who would

strong to see the captives. Besides the sanitary condition should receive some consideration. That number of people living on so small a reservation would breed epidemics, and thereby wreak their vengeance on their pale-faced brethren in a less bloodthirsty but quite as effective manner as when on the war path. The Dry Tortugas would be a secluded and safe spot, not too pleasant for these savage murderers to pass the remainder of their days."

A despatch from Jacksonville says: "A petition is being universally signed at Pensacola requesting the Secretary of War to order GERONIMO and the other captive Apaches to Fort Pickens, on Santa Rosa Island, Pensacola, Fla. St. Augustine is equally anxious to add the band to her attractions. In fact, GERONIMO and his painted demons are looked upon in Florida as a better card than a circus or a sea serpent." The dryer the place to which GERONIMO is sent the better, and from this point of view perhaps Dry Tortugas will be an excellent place if the Indians are required to furnish their own supplies. It will be a heavy tax upon Army transportation to furnish them with what they need. Fort Pickens is much more accessible and affords plenty of room and every opportunity to hold them in security and seclusion. There the Indians could be effectually quarantined, if necessity required it. At Fort Pickens they would probably soon come under the control of Colonel LANGDON, who is temporarily in command at St. Augustine during the absence of General AYRES, on leave. When General AYRES returns he assumes command of Fort Barrancas, of which Fort Pickens is a dependency. There is no more conscientious officer in the Army than Colonel LANGDON, and whatever orders he might receive concerning the prisoners would be followed out to the letter.

A despatch of Sept. 15th from Las Vegas, N. M., says: To-day a train of coaches came from the south bearing the Chiricahua and Warm Spring Indians to Florida. There were 400 of the savages, guarded by three companies of U. S. infantry, under command of Colonel WADE and Major DICKEY. Although none of them have been on the warpath since GERONIMO broke loose, it is well understood that they were furnishing his band with ammunition, and there was no telling what moment they might break out. For this reason the Governor decided to ship them off to Florida, where they could do no harm.

SUNDAY IN THE ARMY AND NAVY.

THE need of some regulation governing the official observance of Sunday, in the Army at least, is enforced by the remarks from the Superintendent of the Military Academy which appeared in the JOURNAL at the time. General MERRITT said: "The trial by Court martial of an enlisted man on Sunday, there being no certified nor apparent necessity for such trial, is irregular if not illegal. It is a rule among the Christian nations that no military duties not necessary to the well-being of a command shall be performed on the Sabbath day. It is not proposed by the commanding officer of this post that at the National Military School, in this least busy season of the year, shall the first step be taken to violate a principle which is as sacred as it is venerable."

In Digest of Opinions of Judge Advocate General we find it stated that "there is no law prohibiting a Court-martial of the United States from sitting on Sunday, and the fact that a sentence of such court is adjudged on that day can affect in no manner its validity in law," "nor the fact that the convening order was dated on a Sunday," and "enlistments can be made on a Sunday." The only provisions in Revised Statutes referring to Sunday in the Army and Navy are found in 1342 and 1624, recommending attendance at divine service, and 1324 and 1526, prohibiting studies to be pursued at the Military and Naval Academies on Sunday. Statute laws of the United States, or of the States, do not in all cases enjoin the closing of courts and public offices, or declare void contracts made on that day. So in the absence of statutes to the contrary, these encroachments on Sunday can lawfully be made, but they can also be prohibited in orders, except for cases unavoidable and of absolute necessity, and any effort

to increase respect for the Christian religion is certainly to be commended. The Army would be the better for such regulations; they are worthy of trial, can work no harm, and do not clash with the religious convictions of any person. The Sabbath is observed, outwardly at least, in all American communities, and the Army, while not always progressive and advancing, from its traditions of conservatism, should follow the good example; not lead backward, if the phrase may be permitted. The exigencies of war from the earliest period have often sadly interfered with the wishes and convictions of man, and great battles have been fought and won on Sunday, and while armies exist the observance of special days will be beyond our entire control. This may be needed without affecting the general proposition, but the spirit governing the observance of the day should be that expressed in the admirable proclamation of the President, which we recall to the attention of the Army. It is as follows:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, Nov. 15, 1862.

The President, Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, desires and enjoins the orderly observance of the Sabbath by the officers and men in the military and naval service. The importance for man and beast of the prescribed weekly rest, the sacred rights of Christian soldiers and sailors, a becoming deference to the best sentiment of a Christian people, and a due regard for the Divine will, demand that Sunday labor in the Army and Navy be reduced to the measure of strict necessity.

The discipline and character of the national forces should not suffer, nor the cause they defend be imperilled by the profanation of the day or name of the Most High. "At this time of public distress," adopting the words of Washington in 1776, "men may find enough to do in the service of God and their country without abandoning themselves to vice and immorality." The first General Order issued by the Father of his Country, after the Declaration of Independence, indicates the spirit in which our institutions were founded and should ever be defended. "The General hopes and trusts that every officer and man will endeavor to live and act as becomes a Christian soldier defending the dearest rights and liberties of his country." ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

This order came from the highest military authority known to our law; it has never been revoked or modified—is there any reason, then, why it is not still binding upon the Services?

We are not the advocates for a puritanical observance of the Sabbath. We believe in allowing each one the largest liberty as to the use he shall make of his time on Sunday; whether for religious observance or recreation, or even for labor. But we do believe in limiting the power of men to unnecessarily restrain the liberty of others in the use they may desire to make of that day of the week which is so generally regarded in Christian countries as set apart from the others by its freedom from the restraints of labor and the exactions of toil. Is it well to ask why any commanding officer should be permitted to have on Sunday especial show parades, military ceremonies, and even battalion drills. No military necessity requires them, and it cannot be shown that they are for the good of Service. It is necessary that Sunday inspections be held, that quartermasters work may not be interfered with? What is to prevent weekly inspection being held on Saturday afternoon, the Sunday guard mount at the place and hour of undress guard mount, and all offices and storehouses closed, except for actual and pressing needs on Sunday, and dress parades, reviews, artillery salutes and band concerts prohibited on this one day of the week?

If the 7th New York National Guard or any of the other popular regiments of militia should inaugurate dress parades and battalion drills in Central Park for Sundays, does any Army officer believe such disregard for the Sabbath would be overlooked, even though it might justly be argued on plea of necessity that other days of the week could not be spared from business pursuits, without involving loss of time and money; a plea which does not avail in the Army. Men have more often recurring thoughts about human destiny than is indicated in their every day words, and perhaps the more fitting observance of the Sabbath in the Army, may direct the thoughts and hearts of the idle wayfarer to better things. Only that order of affairs is asked for "which shall make Sunday more sacred for rest, and so for those who shall be minded to use it for something higher than rest."

THE "Decision Circular," (No. 8, of 1866,) published this week, contains an unusual number of

interesting as well as useful decisions, many of them affecting the Army at large.

AT the last annual meeting of the Army Mutual Aid Association Lieutenant-General P. H. Sheridan, Colonel H. J. Hunt, Lieutenant-Colonel R. N. Scott, Captain J. O. Skinner, and Lieutenant T. T. Knox were appointed a special committee to consider a revision of the constitution and by-laws of the association. They have completed their report, which has been printed and is now being distributed. Suggestions and modifications submitted by Captain Epstein, Colonel Jones, Lieutenant Swift, Captain Sanborn, and Lieutenant-Colonel Poe were discussed, resulting in the following recommendations by the committee: That \$3,000 be substituted for \$2,500 in section 10 of the by-laws, so that until further action is taken the benefit will not exceed \$3 per capita or \$3,000; that the expense of management be paid from "general reserve fund," so that the members share it equally instead of by classes; that the benefit surplus which is set apart for the payment of death claims be transferred from general to special reserve fund, as a sub-account of that fund; that all forfeited assessments and all interest on unused assessments be covered into it; that the amount of all forfeited assessments and interest on unused assessments that have already been paid into the general reserve be also transferred to the benefit surplus; that all amendments to the constitution adopted January 10, 1864, to form additional groups, be abrogated; that instead of the calendar year a fiscal and business year, commencing April 1 and ending March 31, be adopted. The membership of the association is now 933. Fourteen deaths have occurred since January 1 last, nearly three times the number that occurred during the entire year of 1865. Lieutenant Wm. M. Swaine, 22d Infantry, has just been added to the list.

THE board, consisting of Captain John A. Howell, President, and Lieuts. A. M. Knight and John F. Meigs, members, recently appointed to make the statutory test of rifled cannon, have submitted to the Secretary of the Navy a statement of what they consider the proper mode of conducting the firings. The law under which the tests are made provides that one or more rifled cannon of each type built for the Navy shall be publicly subjected to the proper test for endurance, including such rapid firings as a like gun would be subjected in battle. The principal question for the Board to determine was as to what would be a fair equivalent to battle firings. The Board's conclusions on this point await the approval of the Secretary of the Navy before the firings are commenced. The tests, of course, will be made at the Annapolis Proving Grounds. There are now seven or eight 6-in., one 5-in., and two 8-in. steel guns there, one of the latter calibre having been shipped to the Washington Navy-yard. These guns will not all undergo the statutory tests, the law only requiring one of each type to be subjected to the firings above referred to. Trials for endurance will, of course, be made of them all.

WE can vouch for the correctness of the report, which appears elsewhere, of the introduction of Lieut. Foster, U. S. N., and others on the U. S. S. Minnesota, to a sea-serpent taking his summer vacation in the Hudson River. There are other authentic reports of interviews with the marine monster by naval officers, though none of them ever saw one so long as that described by Pontoppidan as measuring six hundred feet.

The officers of the *Dedalus* in 1848 sent to the Admiralty a description of one which they had in sight some twenty minutes, and an officer of our Coast Survey reported seeing one off Cape Cod, showing above the water thirty feet of a body as big as a hoghead. So the gentlemen of the Minnesota need not concern themselves with the jibes of the scoffing and unbelieving, for we could fill this page with a mere list of those who have borne personal testimony to the existence of the mammoth lamprey, nor is it true, as Marryat declares in the "Pasha," that the animal has never "been seen before or since except by the Americans, who have much better eyes than the people of Europe boast of."

AN English paper thus describes what seems to be the projectile for the Ericsson gun: "An extraordinary projectile has been prepared at the Royal Laboratory for the trial of the new submarine gun, and has been sent from Woolwich in the *Earl de Grey* and *Ripon* steamer, for Pembroke, where the trial is to take place. The shot, if such it can be called, is nearly as long as the gun, and bears a strong resemblance to the Whitehead 'fish' torpedo. It was fully charged with several thousand pounds of gun cotton before leaving the arsenal, and the doubts which have to be solved by the experiment are not only whether the projectile can be sent an effective distance under water and in the desired direction, but whether a compound so sensitive as

gun cotton will stand the shock of discharge without a premature explosion."

THE advertisements for the construction of the new vessels of war are to be published in the following newspapers, the Secretary having selected them as the five leading dailies, as required by the Act authorizing the construction of the ships: *New York Sun* and *World*, *Boston Herald*, *Philadelphia Times*, and *Baltimore Sun*. The advertisements for the guns, armor plates, etc., were sent to the *Boston Post*, *New York Sun*, *World*, *Times*, *Herald*, and *Scientific American*. Those inviting the designs for new ships were authorized to be published in the *New York Star*, *Times*, *Herald*, *Sun*, *Graphic*, *Evening Post*, and *ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL*; *London Engineer*, and *London Engineering*.

THE Second Comptroller of the Treasury holds that the schedule of fees fixed in 1867 for attorneys and agents prosecuting claims before the Department is still in force. The Department in the settlement of claims will make out two drafts, one for the amount of fees under the regulations for the attorney, and one for the balance of the claim for the claimant. This is to protect the widows and children of soldiers from extortionate demands of claim agents. About 20,000 cases are affected by the decision.

THE Iowa Prisoners of War Association met at Des Moines, Sept. 8. The annual report gave the number of Federal prisoners captured during the war, 213,250; number paroled in the field, 46,668; number incarcerated in rebel prisons, 106,585; 30,000 died in rebel prisons; of those that were released and continued in the service of the country 13½ per cent. died. There are probably 60,000 prisoners of war yet living.

THE Glenham Hotel in Fifth avenue between 21st and 22d streets, New York City, has donned an entire new suit outside and in. Mr. Barry, the proprietor, has devoted the entire summer to making it one of the most attractive and home-like houses in the city. Many of our leading Army officers make it their home when in the city.

It was not strictly correct to say that no appropriation was made by the last Congress for the Naval War College, as six thousand dollars was allowed for repairs and experiments and furnishing of buildings; heating and lighting, and other expenses enumerated.

THE anniversary of the battle of North Point, War of 1812, occurred Sept. 12, Sunday last, and was duly observed at Baltimore on Monday by the four survivors—George Boss, aged 92; James C. Morford, 91; John Petticord, 91, and Nathaniel Watts, 91.

THE literary event of the year will be the celebration in November of the 250th anniversary of the founding of Harvard College.

THE SURRENDER OF GERONIMO.

HARPER'S WEEKLY for September 18 has an excellent likeness of Gen. Miles and one of Geronimo, accompanied by an article in which it says: "The capture of the fierce *biricahua* chief Geronimo, through the indomitable energy and endurance of Capt. H. W. Lawton and his command, aided by co-operating forces, will add fresh laurels to the Department Commander, Gen. Nelson A. Miles. The career of this distinguished soldier has been one of remarkable success. Starting in the ranks of a Massachusetts militia company at the outbreak of the civil war, he made his way up to the command of a division of the 2d Corps, and fought it from the Rapidan to the Appomattox, becoming known as one of the ablest soldiers in the Army of the Potowmac. Adopting the profession for which he had thus disclosed rare aptitude, he showed himself one of the very few who could pluck renown even from Indian campaigns, proverbially prolific of hard work and reproaches rather than of glory. He took part in the expedition against the Cheyennes and Comanches, and then, ten years ago, after the Custer massacre, made a famous campaign into the Sioux country, pursuing the Indians through the deep snows of an exceptionally severe winter, fought several battles with them, and forced Sitting Bull to take flight into Canada. Next Gen. Miles encountered and after hard battle defeated and captured Chief Joseph's band of Nez Percés, who had baffled or beaten off command after command of their pursuers, and were just about to escape to Canada. It was his fortune also to come across the hostile *Bannocks*, whom he defeated at Clark's Fork. His promotion from the colonelcy of the 5th Infantry to a brigadier-generalship carried him to the Department of the Columbia, where he succeeded in quieting some Indian complaints. When in July of last year Gen. Augur's retirement required a new commander for the Department of the Missouri to deal with the uneasy Cheyennes and Arapahoes of the Indian Territory, Gen. Miles was summoned. Again when, last spring, Gen. Crook applied to be relieved from the Department of Arizona, where he had been fighting the Apaches, Gen. Miles was selected to take up the hard task, which he has now brought to complete triumph. We may well say, therefore, that the success of Gen. Miles in Indian campaigning has been extraordinary. . . . The prodigious difficulties and hardships of a midsummer campaign in such a country against such a force

have been recently set forth to the readers of the *Weekly*. . . . About the middle of August Geronimo, worn down, proposed to surrender to the Mexicans, but finding this impracticable, he yielded to Gen. Miles, Capt. Lawton having meanwhile, with the aid of other troops, completely barred his retreat. Throughout this trying campaign, whose conduct demands so much praise for the indomitable energy and endurance of our brave officers and men, Gen. Miles has never expressed the remotest doubt that success would one day be assured."

The *Omaha Republican* says: "The story regarding a fight between the Mexicans and United States troops and the subsequent escape of Geronimo is not believed at Army Headquarters. In fact, the question that now appears to trouble the great warriots at Washington is the disposition Geronimo will make of General Miles and his troops when he captures them." This was written before the news of Geronimo's capture had reached the headquarters at Omaha. The main question that now agitates the public is what disposition the croakers who were continually belittling Gen. Miles's ability to capture the Indians will make of themselves? Will the *Republican* answer.—*Kansas City Times*.

WHAT A WASHINGTON GOSSIP SAYS.

The correspondent of the *New York Evening Telegram* thus gossips: "There are likely to be some surprises for certain officers of the Navy before long. About three years ago the Navy Department was very much scandalized over the seizure of a large quantity of foreign goods which had been smuggled into this country by naval officers for their family and friends. There never was much love lost between the Revenue Marine and the Navy. The record of the Revenue Marine Service is one of which it can justly be proud. Since its organization it has never lost a vessel, and the deeds of daring on the part of its officers and men are something of which the whole nation ought to be proud. To a certain extent the naval officers look down upon the Revenue Marine. The Navy considers that it has the honor and dignity of the nation upon the sea in its particular keeping, while the Revenue Marine is only a service to enforce the observance of the laws and to be used in cases of emergency. Thus it will be seen that there is very little love lost between them. Nothing so delights the Revenue Marine officers as to get even with the Navy. A naval vessel coming into port from a foreign country, especially if she has been on a long cruise, is an opportunity not to be thrown away by both customs and Revenue Marine Officers."

"There have been several stories in circulation to the effect that in a quiet way Secretary Whitney has already set men at work to ascertain the names of the men who are carrying on this business. One of the reports is that the vessels of the Navy are nearly all provided with agents whose business is not known to the men, but who are keeping a quiet watch over what is going on. Whether there is any truth in this story or not cannot be ascertained, but it is evident here and some of the officers are quite indignant that the spy system should be used in a service where every officer is supposed to be a gentleman of honor."

(Special Despatch to the N. Y. Tribune.)

NAVAL WAR COLLEGE.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 13.

THE announcement that John C. Ropes, the well-known historical writer of Boston, would give a lecture on "The battle of Gettysburg" at the War College drew to the college a large number of spectators. Prominent Army and Navy officers were present. Mr. Ropes described the battle minutely. He stated how the Confederate troops fought hard and bravely, and the entire lecture was delivered without the slightest partiality. In the highest terms Mr. Ropes praised General C. K. Warren. The widow of the General who was present shed tears of joy upon hearing of the memory of her dead husband.

Commander Bainbridge Hoff delivered an interesting lecture on "Formation and evolutions of the fleet." Capt. Hoff said the basis of fleet division is either the ship, section or group, and that the most modern idea is probably that each line-of-battle ship is a unit in itself, and in order that it may be thoroughly effective it must not be hampered in the use of any of its weapons by having to act as part of a formation with any other vessel or vessels. Speaking of formations and their systems Capt. Hoff said: "It is hardly necessary to go over the thousand and one modifications of the three or at most four simple formations in which a fleet can be arranged. Leading into a fight or beating down on an enemy's position in column has its advantage. It does away in a great measure with the necessity of signalling. Then it is easier for the captains of the vessels; as they have no position to keep but only to maintain their position in the wake of the next ahead. It is difficult to bear down upon the enemy in any spread-out formation and preserve the station of the vessels. In steaming into line the captain of each ship must preserve for his vessel: first, the course; secondly, the bearing; thirdly, its station in the line. In treating the best formation is probably in columns, with the least injured ships nearest to the enemy. In indented column the formation is more concentrated and cohesive, every gun is capable of being used against the enemy, stations are easily kept, and the towed vessels are well protected. Finally, there are no complicated manoeuvres, so this formation is the best for disabled vessels in retreat, as they can be taken in under the guns of their own formations, or can enter their ports without any evolution save changing direction."

There are three methods of evolution, those controlled by (1) simultaneous movements, (2) successive movements, (3) direct or oblique movements. In all evolutions performed by a fleet at sea in the presence of an enemy the one important point is that they should be quickly understood by the commanding officers of the ships composing the fleet.

Further on Capt. Hoff said: "It must be borne in mind that a surprise to a fleet by an enemy has ever been dangerous, but with our modern means of warfare it will certainly prove disastrous. This being the case it will require great foresight on the part of a commander-in-chief to have his fleet in such a condition as regards formation that it will not be

necessary to perform any evolution of moment in the presence of the enemy. The ideal system of evolution has yet to be perfected, but we are inclined to believe that it will be founded upon the 'isochronic' method. It may be said for this system that when a fleet is manoeuvring in the presence of the enemy each vessel is pretty well covered by the remaining ships from any outlet of the enemy for purposes of ramming."

General Palfrey, who lectured on the landing of naval forces and their operations in connection with the Army, gave an interesting account of many instances where the naval forces had been thrown together with the Army, and how the victory could not have been gained by the one side without the assistance of the other. It was shown that one gun on shore was as good as eight guns afloat.

Comdr. Hoff also delivered an interesting lecture Sept. 15 at the War College on "The Fleet in Action on the Open Sea." Comdr. Hoff showed that plans of battles should be prearranged, so that when the enemy heaves in sight he can be attacked without numerous signals, and that the ram, which should be freely made use of, was to be considered the principal weapon of the ship. In speaking of the use of torpedo boats in action he said: "If the enemy is sighted and your boats are on board, then retreat, take your time to get your boats overboard, and when all is ready and your boats are formed between you and the enemy, change course 16 points upon signal and stand into action."

In another lecture on naval tactics he said, "that it seemed as if the coming ship would be, as regards her hull, nearly torpedo proof, through numerous water-tight compartments coming up to the spar deck; have her engines, boilers and controlling officers protected; a large number of guns of moderate or even small calibre, labor saving machinery every where, and therefore a small crew; no torpedoes; auxiliary rudder, and guns or tubes for firing some sort of high power explosives. She should also have a capacity for full sail power, and ordinarily to be barquentine rigged."

Lieut. John S. Meigs, U. S. N., opened his course of lectures with an account of the history of naval gunnery.

TORPEDO ATTACK AT NEWPORT.

The resources of torpedo attack and defence were illustrated at Newport on Tuesday last. The *Tennessee* was put in fighting trim and an attack made upon her, which is thus described:

Not even the three big electric lights which illuminate the end of Long Wharf, acting supplementary to the breakwater lighthouse and the dull red orb of the Rose Island tower, could dispel the gloom covering the ship and sea. A fine night for a daring torpedo-boat attack, and just such a night as an enemy would select! The ship had been care fully fenced in by floating booms made from the light yards and masts. The long, swinging boat booms were lowered to the water, and they acted as braces to help keep the floating protectors away from the ship's copper. The *Tennessee* resembled a caged monster with her environment.

It was not deemed best to use machine or broadside guns to repel the enemy, but something else equally effective was brought into use for the delectation of the attacking torpedo flotilla. Steam was got up in one of the *Tennessee*'s boilers. A hose attached to the steam and hand pumps and a ready nozzle was in readiness for its destructive work. On either bow and quarter watch was kept, and all was silent on board ship. A number of boats were out on patrol duty, and the crews kept a strict lookout for the wild onslaught of the enemy. A keen-eyed mariner on the forecastle soon after 8 o'clock blew out. A boat is on the port bow!" This caused great excitement. Then an officer, picking through his night glasses, discovered a torpedo-boat in the distance. She was heading for the *Tennessee* under full steam. On she came, and when near made a break for the ship. When her prow struck the log fenders, was thrown back. The strong breastwork cracked, but it was the strongest. There was no opportunity to do any damage with the torpedo which was exploded. The water boiled and bubbled, but the *Tennessee* remained unscathed.

Then the moment of vengeance arrived. The pumps and the hose were now brought into use and a powerful stream of cold salt water surprised the enemy. The clothing of the latter principally suffered. By this time a sturdy sea wolf of a tar announced another torpedo boat bearing the ship. The fresh adversary was duly warned by hearing the officer on the bridge shout through his trumpet:

"Bring the hot water hose this way!" Numerous boats of the enemy now approached the ship from all directions, but the floating wooden fortifications were built so strong and secure as to make it extremely difficult for the boats' noses, as well as hazardous to the clothes of the respective crews, to get torpedoes near enough to do any damage. Sharpshooters, together with Gatling guns, fired blank cartridges and the small defensive torpedoes attached to the ends of the booms were exploded. The wild discharge of water from the hose was the main factor in the work of decimating the bold foe. It can be said that all the torpedo boats were promptly discovered and summarily disposed of. A gun from the *Tennessee* in the neighborhood of 10 o'clock announced that the enemy was no longer in existence, and then everybody sailed or rowed through the thickening darkness past the big fleet of assembled yachts homeward to the wharf.

(From Edmund's Art and Science of War.)

THE FIELD OF GETTYSBURG.

PARTICULAR care should be taken not to post troops on any point from which they cannot reach the enemy with their fire, and from which they cannot move to the assistance of the troops at other points, nor should troops be placed in advance of the general line, where they might be liable to be cut off by the enemy, without providing for their safe retreat by holding, with a strong force, all the roads leading to the position. To illustrate the dangers almost certain to result from an improper arrangement of troops in position, reference is made to the Battle of Gettysburg, Fig. 5. The result of the Confederate reconnaissances was to fix upon the ground opposite Longstreet, that is, the left and left centre held by Sickles's corps, as the most practicable point of attack. . . . In the original ordainment of the line of battle, Sickles's corps (third) had been instructed to take position on the left of Hancock on the same general line, which would draw it along the prolongation of Cemetery Ridge, to the Round Top. Now, the Ridge at the point is not very well defined, for the ground in front falls off into a considerable hollow. But at a distance of 400 or 500 yards in advance, it rises into that intermediate crest, along which runs the Emmettburg Road. Gen. Sickles, thinking it desirable to occupy this advanced position—which he conceived would, if held by the enemy, make his own ground untenable—assumed the responsibility of pushing his front forward to that point. The motive that provoked Gen.

Sickles to this course was laudable enough, yet the step itself was faulty; for though superficial examination the aspect of this advanced position seems advantageous, it is not really so; and prolonged to the left, it is seen to be positively disadvantageous. It affords no resting place for the left flank, which can be protected only by refusing that wing, and throwing it back through low ground, towards low Top; but this, in turn, presents the danger of exposing a salient in a position which, if carried, would give the enemy the key point to the whole line. Gen. Sickles's disposition of his troops had precisely this character.

On this obtunding member Gen. Lee determined to make his attack; for, as he states: "It appeared that if the position held by it could be carried, its possession would give facilities for assaulting and carrying the more elevated ground and crest beyond. This eccentricity in the placing of Sickles's corps did not become known to Gen. Meade until about 4 o'clock, when he arrived personally on the field, and then he saw the danger to which the corps exposed itself. It was thought to be too late to correct the error, for just at that moment, Longstreet, under cover of a powerful artillery fire, opened his attack, and all that remained for Gen. Meade to do was to support Sickles as far as could be done in the emergency. The final result of the attack was to carry the position occupied by Gen. Sickles, after serious losses and a stubborn resistance on the part of the Union troops; but there then remained the line which should have been occupied in the first instance, and the efforts to carry which resulted in Lee's defeat.

A PRIVATE'S VIEW.

THEODORE F. HALLAM has in the *Cincinnati Enquirer* some satirical comments on War Reminiscences from the point of view of the private soldier. He says:

Sometimes the magazines have "Recollections of a Private"; but this puzzles me. In the first place, it requires a great deal of journalistic enterprise to find a private. In the second place, I don't see how a private can have any recollections of the war. I was a private in the campaign of 1862 through Northern Virginia and Maryland, and in every fight, and I must say that I never saw a single battle or had the faintest idea of what was going on or what were the results until I was told of it afterwards or saw it in a paper. I was three days at Second Manassas and then slowly made up my mind that there would probably be a genuine engagement next day. When we rebels began to move the night after Sharpsburg, I had an idea that it was with a view to open a battle in the morning, and when we got to the Potomac and started in I couldn't comprehend why we hadn't tried a fight first. Fighting, as we generally were, with a long line over miles of front, in woods for the most part, and over hills and valleys, I don't believe that any private ever saw more than a small part of a battle (except at Fredericksburg) or knew a skirmish from a general engagement, or a reconnaissance from an attack. I have seen say as much as a brigade emerge from the woods on the other side, and we have let into them with our shells until shells came flying—I couldn't always tell from where—around and about us, or until that brigade got near our woods where our men were, and have then seen that brigade go back faster than it came. Then I have seen our men go across the same opening and come back in the same energetic style. But I never knew a whole battle till afterwards. I haven't the exact recollection of incidents which appertained to a certain friend of mine, who could refer to such details as "a small persimmon tree standing about eleven feet to the northeast of a pond thirty-seven yards west of a lane leading southward from the main cemetery road."

It was this sort of exactness which caused him to be selected by the caucus as Chairman of the Committee of Confederate War Lies. But his position was captured from him not long ago by one of the high State officers in Kentucky in this wise: I had been telling of seeing a shell go through a screen of fresh earth at the head of a new line of breastworks and fall in the ditch unexploded, and how the men rushed for it without waiting to see if it was loaded. The General then said he saw one strike outside and roll over, the parapet into the shovel of a man who quietly heaved it over again. "And in less than two minutes," he said, "another shell did exactly the same thing and the same man heaved that one over on the outside in the same way, and—" but at this point the audience left the General to keep him from literally wearing that man out with shovelling shells over the parapet.

ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE.

THE Society of the Army of the Tennessee held its reunion at Rock Island, Ill., this week, amid much enthusiasm. The society on Wednesday visited the camp of the County Veterans' Association, and were received with cordial greetings. Gen. Sherman being introduced made a brief but pithy address. Gen. John A. Logan followed with a stirring oration. In the evening the society held a reception in Harper's Theatre.

On Wednesday the election of officers took place as follows: President—Gen. W. T. Sherman; Vice-Presidents—Col. J. F. Howe, St. Louis; Capt. W. D. Leach, Cedar Rapids; Capt. C. E. Lonstrum, Galesburg; Major Charles H. Smith, Cleveland; Major A. V. Bohn, Leadville, Col.; Surg. S. C. Plummer, Rock Island; Capt. J. C. DeGress, Austin, Texas; Capt. C. C. Chadwick, Detroit; Lieut. G. W. Hill, Rosedale, Kas.; Col. Edward H. Wolf, Rushville, Ind.; Capt. E. Spear, Minneapolis; Major George B. Hagin, Des Moines; Recording Secretary—Col. L. M. Dayton; Corresponding Secretary—Gen. A. Hickenlooper; Treasurer—Gen. M. F. Force.

Gen. Sherman closed the proceedings with a brief address. The next reunion will be at Detroit, the second Wednesday of September, 1887.

CHANGES AT FORT LEAVENWORTH.

THE Kansas City *Times* says: Information has reached here that Troop L, 4th Cavalry, commanded by Captain T. J. Wint, and Troop B, 3d Cavalry, commanded by Captain J. B. Johnson, would be relieved by a troop of the 9th and one of the 5th Cavalry about the middle of October. It is not known what troops of these regiments will be selected, but it is believed that the troop of the 5th Cavalry will either be Capt. Babcock's or Hays's. Troop L will go to Arizona, where the 4th Cavalry is stationed, while Troop B is more likely to replace the troop of the 5th Cavalry should it be taken from the Indian Territory.

Later information is that Troop M, 5th Cavalry, has been selected as the troop. It is commanded by Capt. John B. Babcock. It is believed that in case a troop of the 9th Cavalry is ordered there that it will be Capt. Cooney's Troop A.

HONORS TO MILES AND LAWTON.

At a mass meeting at Tucson, Arizona, held last week, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, No event in the history of Arizona has caused such a thrill of emotion in the breasts of our citizens as the capture of Geronimo and his accursed band of red-handed murderers; and whereas, General Miles stated when he first took command of this Department, that he thought the Apaches ought to be conquered within six months; and whereas, he has more than complied with the hope then expressed; and whereas, our warmest gratitude is due General Miles for his vigorous and sagacious policy, his courteous attention to the expressed wishes of the people, his wise and judicious selection of officers, and his calm determination to succeed; therefore be it

Resolved. That we yield to General Miles the distinguished honor of having accomplished the greatest achievement in the annals of Indian warfare.

Resolved. That we feel deeply grateful for the kindly manner in which he has received our citizens and has interested himself in their welfare.

Resolved. That we tender Gen. Miles and the officers and men under his command, our sincere thanks for their untiring energy and persistent zeal in the prosecution of their herculean task. That we rejoice in their success and feel proud to add our united testimony in favor of the just need of praise which their distinguished acts merit.

Resolved. That we honor and respect Gen. Miles as the first commander who has inaugurated the policy of the removal of the Indians from the Territory, thus voicing the universal sentiment of the people and adopting the only remedy which can secure permanent peace and prosperity.

Resolved. That in the selection of Captain Lawton for the work assigned him, Gen. Miles has added new laurels to his well-earned fame, and that the services of this distinguished officer will never be forgotten by the people of Arizona.

Resolved. That Captain Lawton has endeared himself to the people by the determination, bravery and military skill which he has exhibited in the performance of this severe duty; that his relentless pursuit of Geronimo is without a parallel, and that his ceaseless vigilance and undiring march through an unknown and foreign country during the summer season, suffering for water and provisions, ever pushing on and forward, regardless of every obstacle, until complete success crowned his efforts, is a record of the most brilliant exploits and heroic endurance, which will cover his name with immortal renown.

The Society of Arizona Pioneers has

Resolved. That through the Society of Arizona Pioneers the people of Arizona tender their heartfelt thanks to the President of the United States for his prompt attention to our request made through the Society of Arizona Pioneers for the removal of the Apaches from our midst and to Gen. Miles, the gallant and efficient soldier, and his command is due our everlasting gratitude.

The Democratic Territorial Convention, held in Arizona Sept. 6.

Resolved. That it is the sense of this convention that Gen. Nelson A. Miles is entitled to the confidence and heartfelt thanks of the people of Arizona for the successful campaign he has waged against Geronimo and his band of hostile Apaches, and for his earnest and successful efforts to secure the removal of all troublesome Apaches from Arizona and New Mexico to some point far from their haunts in these territories; and this convention hereby renders its congratulations to Gen. Miles and thanks to Capt. Lawton and his brave soldiers whose courage has, for the first time in the history of the Chiricahua Apaches, forced the unconditional surrender and acknowledgment of the supremacy of the Government of the United States.

A recent letter received in Washington from Fort Bowie says: "Geronimo did not surrender unconditionally. He had his life assured him. Geronimo admits that Capt. Crawford's fight broke his power in January last, and he would have been glad thereafter to have surrendered on the same terms as those on which he has just given himself up to Gen. Miles."

In reply to this the Albuquerque, N. M., Democrat says editorially:

The recent reports circulated concerning the surrender of the Apaches and detracting from the merits of the campaign have elicited considerable indignation from military men in this section, who feel that it is but an effort to deprive gallant officers and soldiers of the fruits of their victory, and believe that they are inspired by envious critics. People in this community who know all the facts appreciate the great and final success of Gen. Miles's campaign as much as they have deplored the past futile efforts of others to secure lasting peace. Those who know say that Geronimo and his band were never captured or disarmed until Gen. Miles landed them at Fort Bowie last week as prisoners of war, and the statement that Geronimo would have surrendered upon conditions before the recent change in military commanders in this Department is untrue, and that the Indians escaped after being captured and turned over to the civil authorities by Gen. Crook. Military men say that Gen. Miles's campaign was a necessity to bring the Apache troubles to a successful termination. His vigorous campaign lasted only a few months, and Geronimo only gave up when he was exhausted and helpless. He surrendered to the troops in the field, and Gen. Miles simply told him that Army officers never kill their prisoners of war; that they must lay down their arms and do what he said, trusting their future to the President.

(From the N. Y. Tribune of Sept. 16.)

READY TO SWEAR THEY SAW THE SERPENT.

Those who are disposed to scoff at the notion of a big, live, slimy, wriggling marine serpent existing in the Hudson River, would better keep away from the foot of West 27th Street, while the United States receiving ship *Minnesota* remains anchored there with Lieut. C. A. Foster on board. The Lieutenant solemnly declares that he saw the huge reptile last Sunday morning, and says it with an emphasis that makes contradiction dangerous. Quartermaster Kane, of the vessel, says the same thing; so does Sailmaker Macy and half a dozen more of the crew. All the marines, of course, believed it from the start, and such is the reputation of the officers for truthfulness, that every able-bodied seaman on board now believes that the monster honored the ship with a visit as thoroughly as those who were on deck when his shapely hove in sight, and are as ready as they to resent the slightest suggestion to the contrary in the most unscrupulous way.

Lieutenant Foster is a quiet, dignified gentleman of about thirty-seven years, twenty of which have been passed in the Navy, and the last man in the world, one would think, to give way to his imagination. He looked straight into a Tribune reporter's eyes last night and told the story of the serpent's appearance and disappearance with an earnest and candid air that would carry conviction to the most hardened sceptic's soul. "It was about 9 o'clock in the morning," said the gallant officer, "and I was standing over there on the outer gangway looking down the river. Suddenly I noticed what I thought at first was a spar about thirty feet long on the water about a hundred yards to the southwest of the ship. It was such an unusual thing to see a valuable piece of wood like that floating about that I looked more closely at it. Then, to my astonishment, it began to

wriggle about in true snake fashion. A tug boat was coming up stream and it seemed to be moving slowly out of the way. I called to Quartermaster Kane, who was on the upper deck, and pointed it out to him. He at once brought his binocular to bear upon it and watched it while it remained in sight. When I first saw the monster it was lying quite stationary, but as a tug approached it began to move up with the tide at a two-knot rate. I had good square view of it. Its head and tail seemed submerged, but the part exposed was of a dark gray color. There were no fins or scales visible upon it. At the largest part it appeared to be about eighteen inches in diameter and tapered toward each end in such a way as to lead me to think it was fully sixty feet in length. With the glass the Quartermaster was able to discern the form of the head and tail or the two ends under the surface. When it got up to 28th Street a brick barge interrupted our view and we did not see it again. At one time it could not have been over fifty yards from me, so I know it was not a spar or a hawser, or a shark, or anything else than a great big snake."

Some of the longshoremen who were on the pier at the time declare that they saw the head of the serpent and that it was fully two feet long. Lieut. Foster and all the rest are willing to make affidavits as to what they saw. None of the officers, it is said, has been ashore in a month and were as sober as deacons at the time.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

DEPARTMENT OF THE PLATTE.

A BATTALION of the 21 Infantry, another of the 21st Infantry, and Light Battery F, 2d Artillery, from Fort Leavenworth, participated last week, under War Department orders, in the Eighth Annual State Reunion of Soldiers and Sailors at Grand Island, Neb. The appearance of Regular troops was a prominent feature of the Reunion, which was attended by nearly 50,000 people, among whom were not less than 5,000 veterans; and the drill of the infantry and the evolutions of the battery are highly recommended by all who were present. The command was organized as follows:

Col. Henry A. Morrow, comdg.; 1st Lieut. C. H. Bonestell, 21st Inf.; A. A. G.; Surg. J. M. Brown, Chf' of Medical Officer.

Battalion, 2d Infantry.—Maj. E. Butler, comdg.; Co. A, 1st Lieut. L. S. Ames; Co. C, Capt. H. Catley; Co. D, Capt. A. Haines and 1st Lieut. W. R. Abercrombie; Co. H, Capt. A. S. Daggett, and 2d Lieut. F. G. Van Liew, Acting Adjutant.

Battalion, 21st Infantry.—Captain W. H. Boyle, comdg.; Co. C, Capt. F. H. E. Epstein, 1st Lieut. F. J. Parton, and 2d Lieut. A. L. Parmenter; Co. G, Capt. W. H. Boyle and 1st Lieut. S. E. Sparrow.

Light Battery F, 2d Artillery.—Capt. C. A. Woodruff, 1st Lieut. R. M. Rogers, 1st Lieut. H. Rowan, and 2d Lieut. E. H. Catlin.

The troops remained in camp at Grand Island during the entire week of the Reunion and were kept actively employed. On the last day of the encampment a sham battle was fought which is described by a local paper as follows:

It was intended to represent what might have been the outcome of the Cutting affair. Gen. Morrow planned the battle. Col. Daggett of the 2d U. S. Inf., was placed in command of the Mexicans, and Maj. Boyle, 21st U. S. Inf., of the Americans. The troops participating were 2d U. S. Inf., with Col. Daggett in command, 21st U. S. Inf., with Major Boyle in command, Bat. F, 2d U. S. Art., Col. Woodruff; detached battery, Capt. Corbin; Shelton Zouaves, under command of Capt. J. S. Hodges, the veterans representing the Grand Army of the Republic mustering over 1,000 men divided into divisions, one under command of Maj. H. Russell, of Schuyler, the other commanded by Col. Dudley, of the Regular Army. These were assigned positions on the right and left of the Regulars. The battle opened with a lively artillery fire. This was followed by a rush of battery to the centre of the field. No sooner was it brought into service than a large body of infantry poured forth from the opposite side under orders to capture the battery. Here the enthusiasm of the crowd became intense, and in almost breathless expectancy the spectators seemed to wait for the outcome. Upon nearing the battery the infantry commenced firing. This was responded to by the battery, and for a few minutes the loud roar of musketry and belching of cannon united in a deafening sound. The battery finally retreated, and the battle fairly commenced. Firing opened up on all sides. Charges and repulses were made, and a scene realistic in the extreme was witnessed. Now a retreat would be ordered, then a gallant rally would be made and the attack repulsed with terrific effect, men falling as the guns poured forth their deadly volleys, side-decamps hurried hither and thither, while a canopy of rolling smoke covered the field of action. Finally the Mexicans were driven from the field, and from the thousands of intensely excited witnesses there arose tremendous cheers which, mingled with the rattling of musketry, the thundering of cannon, and the wild victorious yell from the troops, making in all an indescribable scene never to be forgotten by those who were in that immense and enthusiastic throng.

Among the military visitors to the camp were Generals A. McD. McCook and Frank Wheaton; Major Sanford, 1st Cav.; Major Hawkins, 10th Inf.; Capt. Humphrey, A. Q. M.; Lieut. Dudley, 2d Art., and Lieut. Wright, 2d Inf. Senator Manderson and Congressman Laird, of the Military Committees, were also present, and paid high compliments to the appearance and discipline of the troops.

EX-SECRETARIES, WAR AND NAVY.

Or the 39 Secretaries of War officiating from Gen. Henry Knox in 1789, the survivors comprise Joseph Holt, Simon Cameron, John M. Schofield, Wm. T. Sherman, Wm. W. Belknap, Alphonzo Taft, J. Don Cameron, Geo. W. McCrary, Alexander Ramsey, Robert T. Lincoln and W. C. Endicott. Gen. Holt is living near Washington, Simon Cameron is bold and hearty at the age of 87, in Harrisburg, Pa.; Gen. Schofield, now the Senior Major-General of the Army, commands at New York; Gen. Sherman is retired and domiciled at New York, Gen. Belknap is practicing law in Washington, Don Cameron is a Senator from Pennsylvania, Mr. McCrary is resident counsel for the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad Co. at Kansas City; Alexander Ramsey is at his home in St. Paul, Minn., and Robert T. Lincoln is practicing law at Chicago.

Of the 39 Secretaries of the Navy, Geo. M. Robeson, Richard W. Thompson, Nathan Goff, Jr., William E. Chandler and W. C. Whitney survive. Mr. Robeson maintains a fine residence at Washington, and practices law at Camden; Mr. Thompson resides

in Indiana, and is connected in some way with the De Lesseps Panama Canal scheme; Nathan Goff, Jr., is a Representative in the present Congress, from West Virginia, and Wm. E. Chandler, who resides in a well-appointed Washington residence on I street, is at his New Hampshire summer home.

BOTHERING GENERAL SHERMAN.

CHICAGO, SEPT. 15 (SPECIAL).

GEN. W. T. SHERMAN, who left here yesterday for Rock Island to attend the annual reunion of the Army of the Tennessee, accompanied by Gen. John A. Logan, Gen. Huidekopar, and others, had a busy time dodging the newspaper interviewers in this city. He visited Gen. Terry at the Army Headquarters in the forenoon, and was caught on his way to the train by a reporter who desired his views on some matters connected with the Administration, Mexico, Geronimo, seal-fishing and cod-fishing.

"I know nothing on these matters now," replied he. "You know I am not an official, and my opinions on public matters are therefore comparatively worthless. I am now merely a private gentleman at large."

"You have changed your residence from St. Louis to New York," suggested the reporter.

"Yes, I have taken up my residence in New York; took it yesterday."

"I hope you find the change agreeable?"

"I have only experienced it for one day. My wife and children, however, have been living there for some time."

"Would you mind giving me your reasons for the change?"

"Oh, everybody knows what St. Louis is, and everyone knows New York. Chicago people know as well as I do what it is to live in St. Louis, and can appreciate the difference between living there and living in New York. You can easily draw your own conclusions, therefore, as to my reasons for leaving the former city, and base whatever moral in any way you like on the fact that I have made the change. Don't ask me any questions about politics, please," continued he. "I never heard of it, know nothing about it, have no opinions on anything in the political line. I am tired of public life, and it's not worth while for you newspaper men to bother an old man like me. I am enjoying pretty fair health. I have been taking a tour of about 8,000 miles through a few of the States, and have only just returned. I find my health much improved by the trip."

(Special despatch to the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.)

GENERAL DRUM INDIGNANT.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.

There is really a serious conflict of authority between General Miles and the Acting Secretary of War, General Drum. The latter is very indignant over the action of General Miles in sending the Indians south without orders, and is in a mood to make trouble about it. Already angered at General Sheridan's disposition to question his authority, he is inclined to look upon Gen. Miles' action as high-handed and insubordinate. Gen. Sheridan agrees with Gen. Miles that the hostiles should be taken south, and says Geronimo should be hanged with as little delay as possible.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

M.—The Marines' Manual was prepared by Lieut. H. K. Gilman, U. S. M. C. You might get a copy by applying to the Navy Department, Washington, D. C.

A. B. asks: I made application for Commissary Sergeant while serving in the Artillery, was discharged, re-enlisted in Cavalry, and appointed sergeant the day after re-enlisting: is it necessary for me to make a new application? Ans.—Yes.

G. S. C.—The "United Service Magazine" is one of the oldest, if not the oldest, British service magazine, and the "Army and Navy Gazette" stands about the same as a weekly paper. The "Almanac de Gotha" is in German and French, but not in English.

J. R. asks: How a ship's barber is paid; what his work is, and how long he must list for on a man-of-war. Ans.—Barbers are paid at the rate of \$30 per month and are rated as first-class seamen. They must enlist for a period of three years. Their duties are to cut the hair of and shave the petty officers and other seamen.

A. S. R.—Apothecaries in the Navy are appointed by the captain of a ship upon the recommendation of the ship's surgeon. Make application to the first surgeon you see has been ordered to a ship. They are usually appointed for a full cruise. The pay is \$60 per month. They rank as first-class petty officers. It depends upon the person himself as to whether he will rank as a gentleman or not.

B.—You will have to get the consent of the National, as well as of the State authorities, to enable you to carry out your scheme of building a dam across the mouth of the Hudson River, shutting in the sea serpent there and using the imprisoned waters as an aquarium for the exhibition of his serpent. Then again, he might escape while your dam is building; unless you are correct in your supposition that he intends to spend the winter at Albany, lobbying for the passage of a bill which will give him the rights of citizenship and enable him to take proceedings against the daily papers for libelous statement concerning him.

W. F. C. asks: 1. Is a man, whom shooting for sharpshooter (recruits excepted), allowed to fire more than 120 scores? Ans.—No. If, however, he qualifies as S. 8. in 120 scores or less, he can fire as many scores to better his record for publication as his company commander may see fit to allow (see par. 187).

2. Is he allowed to fire at the discretion of his company commander—annuntion on, for practice, no record of the same being kept? Yes. (See par. 216.)

3. In firing for "practice," the man happens to make a qualifying score, is it right that he should get credit for that score and call out all the bad scores made? Ans.—No scores fired as "additional practice" can be counted or entered on the records as regular practice scores.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Included in G. P. Putnam's Sons' list of books for the fall season are: "The History of the United States Navy," with a review of the Colonial Naval expeditions and a sketch of our present Navy, by Edgar Stanton Macay, and "Reminiscences of the 'Filibuster' War in Nicaragua, (1856-60)," by Gen. A. W. Doubleday, U. S. A.

Col. George W. Williams, the author of the "History of the Negro Race in America," is arranging for the publication of his "Military History of Negro Troops in the War of the Rebellion."

THE STATE TROOPS.

THE THIRTEENTH N. Y. IN A NEW ASPECT.

WHEN on Thursday evening, Sept. 9, the election of Colonel for the 13th Regt., was announced in favor of Lieut.-Col. Edward Fackner, there was a certain crowd who exhibited their low breeding, bad taste and lack of soldierly qualities by continued cheering for the defeated candidate, ex-Col. Austen, and other unmilitary and ungenteel demonstration. While not actually led by officers, it is well known that this crowd was, at least, encouraged by some of them, and the laxity displayed by those whose place it was to stop proceedings of this sort, was conspicuous. The number of the participants in this disgraceful exhibition was not large, but there were enough of them to make a tremendous noise, and among them were not a few non-commissioned officers.

The affair and subsequent developments have made quite a stir among the militia public, and this particularly in view of the proud reputation of the regiment for discipline and soldierly qualities. The high standard of drill of the 13th, as shown time and again at its popular exhibitions at the armory and at public parades in the street, gave the regiment a place among the best National Guard organizations. The scenes at the election not only shatter this reputation with one blow and prove that the splendid exhibitions were nothing but hollow show, but demonstrate that the management of the regiment must have been based upon false unmilitary principles for years past. A lack of discipline and military propriety, such as is clearly shown to exist here, must have had a long time to grow and develop. The outbreak was not unpreserved, nor did the matter end there. Not only have similar demonstrations been given on other occasions, but "indignation meetings" have been held in which the men censure their officers for the manner in which they cast their votes, while before the election papers were got up for signature by the men urging their officers to vote for certain candidates. One 2d lieutenant has openly announced that his captain "must go" because he did not vote as he, the 2d lieutenant, and a small minority of the company wanted him to. A prominent non-commissioned staff officer, it is reported, presided in uniform over an "indignation meeting," where those who called attention to the impropriety and unmilitary character of the proceeding were hooted down. We could cite many more instances of this sort, but enough is given to show the utter want of discipline in one of the most famous regiments of the State.

We do not wish to go into any discussion of the merits or qualities of the two candidates, but we are free to say that the 13th has made a wise choice, and the demonstrations on the part of Colonel Austen's partisans give abundant evidence that they do not represent the element in the regiment which it is most desirable to cultivate. Lieutenant-Colonel Fackner is competent in every respect as a military man, and although not a millionaire is a man of character and being in the direct line of promotion these facts should at once have secured him the position. As long, however, as these places go by election, every man has a right to vote as he chooses, but when the matter is fairly decided the contest should end and everybody abide cheerfully by the result.

The claim that the demonstrations made are not against the colonel elect, who is not objectionable, but against those who voted contrary to the wishes of some of their subordinates, and the fact that probably no more than ten per cent. of the regiment have taken part in improper demonstrations, does not improve the condition of affairs. A military organization in which conduct like that referred to is possible, where men openly censure their officers and endeavor to prescribe the course of action of the former, cannot be relied upon when wanted. The same men who presumed to dictate in the matters referred to, would not hesitate to exhibit their insubordinate spirit in the face of the enemy, and they are no good as soldiers. Immediate reform is necessary and we hope that the report that the colonel intends to sift the matter to the bottom and let no guilty man escape is true. Each of the participants in these proceedings has not only disgraced himself, but brought into disrepute an organization heretofore regarded as a model for the National Guard and as the "mother of Brooklyn regiments."

Since writing the above we have seen a paragraph in the Brooklyn *Eagle*, in which it is stated that "the sentiment of the enlisted men in opposition to the action of the officers at the recent election is unqualified and unmistakable. They have arranged to hold a mass meeting on Friday night in the regimental armory to give voice to their disapprobation. That meeting will be held. Strictly speaking, it is an unmilitary proceeding and flies directly in the face of discipline. But it is wise, seemingly, under the circumstances, to afford these men an outlet for their emotions."

We can readily see the unmilitary part of the proceeding, but fail to discover its wisdom. In fact, this last mentioned view of the matter rather surprises us in our usually level-headed contemporary. The proposed proceeding is not simply insubordinate, but downright mutiny, and every military principle demands that it be suppressed at all hazards. If the 13th regiment can produce no better soldiers, then it is better to have no 13th regiment at all.

An "Old Member of the Thirteenth," (who doubtless knows what he is talking about), writes to the Brooklyn *Union* as follows:

As a National Guardsman I read with feelings of indignation and shame the communication headed "The Colony of the 13th Regiment," and purporting to be from the (implying all) members of the 13th Regiment, N. G., S. N. Y., in the *Union of Sunday*, the 12th inst. That all the members were parties to this communication cannot be believed. Certain members, estimated from fifty to seventy-five, are the only ones that are making such ill-advised and disgraceful Austen demonstrations as against the Colonel elect. For such rank insubordination they should be made to answer, every man of them, before a military tribunal. The gross insult to the Colonel elect, and even to the Board of Officers, has grown out of permitting the men in the first place to get up the Austen petitions, thus interfering with the officers' prerogatives, or, to say the least, embarrassing them in making a selection. Were not the men who were instrumental in getting up the Austen petition the

same ones who, two years ago, were active in the Finkle petition? If they were successful would not the same scene be enacted every time an office of any prominence was to be filled? In short, are not such proceedings destructive to discipline, calculated to grieve from bad to worse; and would any officer of spirit care to hold a commission in any organization which tolerated such proceedings? I venture to say that no one would care to enter an organization where such unmilitary and reprehensible conduct exists. Were not the Austen cheers and the Fackner hisses, in the very presence of the latter officer, an aggravated violation of Article 3, Regulations, and 736, Upton's Tactics?

Was not the communication a palpable and gross violation of Article 7, Regulations? It must be borne in mind that Col. Fackner is the present commanding officer as well as Colonel elect. He is an election ordered by Brigadier-General McLeer and 24 officers assembled, 13 of whom, including six out of the ten captains, voted for Lieut.-Col. Fackner. Do the malcontents recognize that they are flaunting their insubordination in the face of these thirteen officers, as well as in the face of their commanding officers? It would be a mistaken policy to treat the culprits they may be justly termed, leniently. They should be brought up with a round turn, especially the leaders, or discipline will be at a low standard in the future. Of course the rank and file constitute "the solid strength and mainstay of the organization," but when they elect their officers they put into the latter's hands certain privileges and prerogatives to which all deference must be observed, else a military organization would become a debating club without a head. It is lamentable that men will allow their feelings to so get the upper hand of them as to put together so many extravagant and positive untrue statements as are contained in the communication in the *Union*; and should the Colonel-elect decline the office, as is suggested in the last paragraph, it would be cowardly on his part and he would be doing the regiment an irreparable injury. Lieutenant-Colonel Fackner's services in the National Guard, now over twenty-three years, is bright and honorable. No man can point to a single instance when he has not always shown the true instincts of a gentleman and the qualities of a good and efficient officer, and the base attempt to make him appear in any other light in the eyes of the citizens of Brooklyn will fail flat among the many friends of Col. Fackner both in and out of the National Guard.

THE FALL MEETING OF THE NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

THIS year's meeting of the National Rifle Association (the 14th) began at Creedmoor on Monday, Sept. 13, and will break up to-day, Sept. 18. Lieut. E. L. Zalinski, of the 5th U. S. Artillery, is the executive officer, assisted by Col. Charles E. Bridges, late assistant quartermaster general, S. N. Y. Most of the matches shot are continuous, running through the whole week, and as they are not finished before we go to press we only give the results of those which were completed, reserving full reports and remarks for a later issue.

Monday, Sept. 13, opened cool and fresh, but with a strong wind across the field of fire, which bothered the shooters to a large extent. The only match finished was the Wimbledon cup match. Open to all citizens and residents of the United States. Distance, 1,000 yards. Thirty shots. Weapon, any rifle within the rules; cleaning allowed. Position, any without artificial rest. Entrance fee, \$2. First prize, the Wimbledon cup. The match was won by J. H. Todd, with a score of 115 out of a possible 150. Mr. Todd had won the match in 1884 and 1885.

On Tuesday the most important event was the Shorkley match. Any military rifle, including specials. Distances, 300, 900, and 1,000 yards. Any position. Open to all comers. Ten shots at each distance. Entrance, \$3. Twelve prizes, aggregating \$110, viz.: \$20, \$15, five of \$10 and five of \$5 each. As this match is offered by the veteran Major George J. Shorkley of the Army it is equally interesting to regulars and volunteers to learn the result, which was as follows:

	800	900	1,000	Tot.
1. T. J. Rabbeth, Boston team.	47	44	38	129
2. John F. Klein, 17th Sep. Co.	45	39	40	124
3. C. W. Hinman, Boston team.	46	45	35	124
4. T. J. Dolan, 12th Regt.	46	43	27	116
5. J. S. Shepherd, 23d Regt.	41	39	33	113
6. Jas. McNevin, 13th Regt.	33	43	109	109
7. R. MacMillan, Pennsylvania	43	33	33	109
8. Geo. Joiner, 2d Regt.	33	33	34	100
9. M. J. Merrill, Pennsylvania	27	36	30	93
10. C. H. Gans, Albany	38	31	24	93
11. D. H. Ogden, 26th Inf.	36	36	19	91
12. W. M. Farrow, Newport Art.	27	32	24	83

The President's match, which was finished Wednesday, was won by M. W. Bull, 2d Mass., by a score of 64 out of a possible 70 in the first stage and 44 out of a possible 59 in the second stage.

The Judd match, which was shot on Monday and Tuesday, was won by W. M. Farrow, of the Newport Artillery, by 66 out of a possible 70. He was at first tied by Capt. Ezra De Forest, of the 23d N. Y., but won on a "shoot off."

NATIONAL GUARD ITEMS.

The National Guard of California has been ordered out for rifle practice during the month of September according to the rules of the N. R. A. as far as applicable. Distances for those armed with the Springfield rifle and carbine, 300 yards. Wherever practicable, skirmish firing will take place.

The 9th Regiment has been ordered to Creedmoor for final general rifle practice on Tuesday, September 28. Lieutenant K. C. Gibson, Quartermaster, has been detailed as Acting Inspector of Rifle Practice. Captain G. Henry Withaus, the late efficient I. R. P., has been placed upon the supernumerary list. The annual festival of Company H at Lion Park, September 14, was one of the most enjoyable and well attended affairs of the season.

It is understood that an endeavor will be made by Adjutant-General Josiah Porter to amend the law as to admit of 12-company regiments in order to conform to the three-battalion organization. Of course, this will apply only to such regiments as can raise the necessary number of men to admit of the increase. The 7th at present has sufficient men beyond the prescribed 1,000 to organize two additional companies at once. We have no doubt the Adjutant-General will succeed.

Col. E. A. McAlpin, of the 71st New York, who returned recently from Europe, made his first appearance after his absence in the Armory on Tuesday, Sept. 14. There was a large gathering to welcome him. The officers presented him with a magnificent album containing their pictures and other mementos dear to the regiment. The Colonel entertained them in handsome style.

Here is an exhibition of National Guard discipline, which speaks for itself, and which we give as a military curiosity:

"BROOKLYN, N. Y., Sept. 11, 1886.

"A Great Mass Meeting of all the Members of the 13th Regiment, of Brooklyn, will be held in the Gymnasium, at the Armory, Friday night, Sept. 17, 1886, at 8 o'clock, to express the views and sentiments of the rank and file of their disappointment as to the election of Colonel in the 13th Regt.

"As this is a matter of the gravest and most vital importance to the 'Old Thirteenth,' whose bone and sinew is composed of the rank and file, we earnestly hope that each one

of us will make every sacrifice—if such is needed—to be present that night.

"Let every member, old or new, stick to his principles and stand by his own convictions, no matter what influence and threats may be made against him, for they avail nothing.

"Remember, Comrades, united we stand, divided we fall! Fraternally, THE COMMITTEE."

Brigadier-General Louis Fitzgerald has appointed Lieut.-Colonel W. J. Harding, of the 22d, to the position of Acting Ast. Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff of the 1st Brigade, and Colonel Harding, who recently declined the offer of the permanent position, has, with the consent of Col. John T. Camp, of the 22d, accepted the temporary appointment. We congratulate General Fitzgerald upon securing the services of an officer of Colonel Harding's ability, although temporarily, and hope that circumstances will permit Colonel Harding to accept the permanent appointment at a later date.

Company drills in the 22d New York Regiment began on Monday, September 13, with a creditable attendance. This early beginning of the season is with a view of thoroughly preparing the men for the coming inspection on Governor's Island, and the exercises executed are selected accordingly. The regiment, if nothing intervenes, will start early in the forenoon so as to arrive at Governor's Island about 10 A. M., for the purpose of getting in a good morning's work before inspection. The men will carry their lunches in their haversacks.

The veterans of the 9th New York are now holding their reunion on the battlefields of South Mountain, Antietam and Gettysburg, where the regiment was engaged. The affair began Wednesday, Sept. 15 and will last till Sept. 21.

The 3d New York will go to Creedmoor for final rifle practice Sept. 24. Company drills have been resumed.

The final orders for the drill of the 22d New York at Prospect Park on Saturday, Sept. 25, have been issued. The regiment will assemble at the armory at 3 P. M. A general recruit class has been formed under the supervision of Major Charles E. Waters. Lieuts. G. E. Hall and G. W. Middleton have been appointed instructors.

The 3d New York (Gatling) Battery, Captain Henry S. Basquin, with its usual enterprise, will make "a day" of it at its monthly inspection at Prospect Park, Oct. 23. The battery will assemble at 8 A. M. and devote the morning to mounted drill.

The Massachusetts State rifle matches will take place at the State Camp Ground, South Framingham, on Thursday, September 30. There will be a Staff Team Match, a Company Team Match, an Officers' Match and an Enlisted Men's Match. Officers and men will appear in fatigue uniform.

The muster-out of the 2d Brigade Signal Corps has, we are glad to learn, been indefinitely postponed, which leads to the hope that it will not be mustered out at all. A signal corps, and especially one so well instructed as this one, is an important addition to any brigade, and therefore they should by all means be encouraged.

Col. Fackner, of the 13th N. Y., has placed in arrest and preferred charges against 2d Lieut. Samuel K. Smith, of Co. A, the ringleader in some of the unmilitary demonstrations referred to in our columns elsewhere, and Gen. McLeer will speedily convene a Court for his trial. Every military man in force will be meted out to this as well as to any other offender.

Brig.-Gen. Louis Fitzgerald has applied to the Adjutant-General to have Lieut.-Col. Benjamin S. Church, lately on the staff of Gen. Shaler, restored to the active list as Engineer on the staff of the 1st N. Y. Brigade. Col. Church is a practical engineer, and Chief Engineer of the new aqueduct.

The application for a new armory for the 11th N. Y., has been forwarded strongly endorsed by the Commander of the 1st Brigade.

The 12th N. Y. had a street riot drill on Wednesday evening, Sept. 15, leaving the armory at 8:45 P. M., on the 44th street entrance. The 5th division marched to the right and held back the crowd on Broadway while the regiment marched out. The route was then taken up to 5th avenue, and down to 30th street, to Madison avenue, up to 44th street, and back to the armory. The usual evolutions were executed. On account of the darkness and the crowd which followed, a criticism was impracticable. The simplicity of the movements moreover obviates the necessity thereof. We learn from those who participated in the drill that Lieut.-Col. Dowd made some alterations of his own in certain evolutions, the superiority of which was, however, not demonstrated on this occasion.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

MASSACHUSETTS.

On Wednesday, Sept. 8th, the 5th Regt., Col. W. A. Bancroft, held its annual drill at Cambridge. The place selected is known as Jarvis Field, and is the property of Harvard College, the president and fellows of which kindly granted its use for that purpose.

The men appeared in full dress uniforms, heavy marching order, and would have made a better appearance if the companies had been equalized.

In guard mounting, a number of men failed to come to carry at the command halt—in fact, in some instances the men dressed with their pieces still at right shoulder. The first sergeants opened ranks correctly, but failed to compel the rear rank to close to the right, the result being several bad gaps. The commander of the detail from Co. H, seemed determined that the detail should have the right, and he carried this determination to such an extent that when he halted his detail it was beyond the Sergeant Major. He was of course required to move his men to the extreme left. During the verification of the details, etc., some of the hands moving, and splitting being noticeable—heads and hands moving, and the platoons were marched past the Officer of the Day in open ranks. The guides, in passing to the opposite flank of the platoons, went outside the lieutenants. This should have been corrected at the time.

At 11:05 the line was formed for battalion drill, which lasted until 12, and consisted of the manual by the numbers, the men counting aloud, some simple ploys and deployments, and skirmish drill.

The errors noticed in the manual consisted principally of unsteadiness of the heads, a disposition to spread the fingers, and of three of the guides who executed "parade rest."

During the battalion drill the guides were slow, very slow, in taking their places, and the company and division commanders neglected to step back from the flank when dressing.

In the skirmish drill the unity of the fours was not preserved, and there was in the left wing altogether too much shouting by the company commanders, and too much confusion in executing the commands.

The commander of Co. D persisted in placing his left hand on his sword against his men, and in this manner moving them into position. He should discontinue this practice at once, and substitute good armory instruction, which will do away with the necessity of his pulling or pushing his men into place.

The hour from 2:05 to 3:05 P. M. was devoted to battalion drill, and some very difficult movements were executed with commendable precision.

The marksmen showed indecision, and there was altogether too much shouting on the part of the officers to the left or right guides, as the case might be, instructing them when to precede their companies on the line.

The skirmish drill was but little improvement on that of the morning, the alignment being poor and the rule requiring the odd numbers to kneel and fire, before even numbered men, not being generally observed. The rallies were double time and the positions of company officers and file closer, as altogether too close to the skirmish line.

At 3:05 line was formed for review by Mayor Russell, of Cambridge. The formation would have been excellent had it not been for a gap between the 7th and 8th companies. The men were very steady while the reviewing party rode

around the regiment, and the wheeling of the companies into column was well done. At the command march there was an uncertainty about the first step, which was not pleasing, but once fairly in motion the step was very good. The cadence was 112 after the first change of direction but settled to 110 before the reviewing officer was reached. Nearly every man of the field music turned his head to look at the reviewing officer and scanned the features of the spectators. The passage of the Colonel and staff was excellent and the salute was correctly and handsomely given. The alignment of the corps approached perfection, the commanders of the 1st, 3d, 4th and 5th Companies saluted handsomely and at the proper distance, those of the 2d, 6th and 8th Companies were a little hasty, while the captain of the 7th Company marched proudly by with his sword at carry.

Inspection and muster followed at 4:30 and this formation was the poorest of the day, in fact, the only one which should be called bad. Distances were poorly estimated and the right company having halted was obliged to march by the right flank in order to become disengaged from the rear rank of the company next on its left.

Dress parade at 4:50 closed the work of the day.

The attendance per morning reports was as follows: Field and staff, 11; non-com. staff, 4; band, 24; Co. A, 39; B, 45; C, 36; D, 37; E, 36; F, 33; G, 45; H, 36; total, 346. At muster the attendance had increased to 379.

This report may appear critical but it is deserved. If this were the first time this year that the regiment had met for drill some of these points might have been overlooked, but with company commanders who have been in the Service for years, with non-commissioned officers who are required to pass a very trying examination before they can receive the warrant, and with the experience the whole organization received in camp during the last week in July, it is a source of regret that it did not make a better showing.

The commanding officer is a conscientious, indefatigable worker, and it is a shame that he has so little assistance in his endeavors to benefit the regiment. There are certainly several officers now holding commissions who should be summoned before the examining board and tested as to their qualifications.

Col. Edward E. Currier, Asst. Insp.-General, was present in his official capacity.

The 8th Regiment, a twelve company organization, Col. F. A. Osgood, held its annual drill at Salem Thursday, Sept. 9. The street parade, which was indulged in previous to the arrival on the common, caused a delay which was serious, as it interfered with the morning's work very materially.

At guard mounting the men looked well, but were very unsteady; as the ceremony was simply an exhibition of proficiency, it was not at all necessary for the lieutenants to waste so much valuable time in the inspection of the pieces. The passage in review was well done by the men, but the lieutenant commanding the first platoon has a very poor idea of distance, judging by the time he saluted; and the lieutenant commanding the second platoon did not know how to salute, but gave instead the salute prescribed for non-commissioned staff officers.

The formation for battalion drill was without exception the poorest we have ever witnessed. Col. Osgood very properly expressed his dissatisfaction and ordered the companies back to their streets, and had line formed a second time with much better results. As it was by this time 11:25 o'clock, the time which could be devoted to drill before the recall was sounded at 11:35 was too short to allow of any but the very simplest movements, breaking into column of fours and forming line to the left and to the right. Even these were but fairly done, distances not being carefully observed, and none but the first company marched squarely to the wheeling point when changing direction.

Adjutant's call was sounded again at 2:04 P. M., and one of the markers was embellished with a geranium blossom in his button hole. He also wore brown gymnasium slippers. The companies were very slow about getting ready, and when the adjutant and sergeant major marched out to establish the line, the 1st, 2d, and 12th Companies were the only ones correctly formed, the 3d, 4th and 5th Companies were in column of fours with arms at carry, and 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th and 11th Companies were in line. The 10th and 11th Companies were very slow in getting on the line.

The first movement was breaking into column of fours followed by breaking into column of companies. In this movement distances were not good at all, and in changing direction from two to six files in nearly every company showed when the companies wheeled into line. Companies break from the right to march to the left, forming line to the left, were good. This was followed by close column on first division, right in front, and in the deployment there was a lamentable tardiness on the part of the left guides.

In close column on sixth division, left in front, to the colonel's credit, it should be said that when he noticed the markers he promptly ordered them to their places.

The movements, all very simple, showed that the regiment was one-sided, as all were on or to the right, and not one was on the left. In forming for muster, the band played standing in its street and did not march on the line with the companies, but when the column of companies was formed it moved to its place in the rear. At dress parade, at 4:45, the adjutant should have dispensed with the services of two markers, and should have required the two employed to mark the line to retire behind the color company at the command guides post, but four markers were used the same as in a formation for battalion drill. The manual showed improvement over that of the morning, but in the manual of the sword the officers need instruction. This was particularly noticeable at parade rest, when every man took the position which seemed to him most comfortable.

The day's work was very light, less than two hours being devoted to drill, and the ceremonies on the field, consisting of guard mount, muster and dress parade. There were no company drills, skirmish drill or fire-drill.

The entire battalion is very slow in what it attempts, and seems to require some one to act as timekeeper, to see that things are done somewhere near the specified time.

The attendance was as follows: Field and Staff, 10; Non-com. staff, 4; band, 24; Co. A, 39; B, 30; C, 29; D, 42; E, 37; F, 42; G, 62; H, 44; I, 52; K, 45; L, 28; M, 46. Total, 533. There were a few additional men reported at muster.

Colonel Horace T. Rockwell, Asst. Inspector-General, was present in his official capacity.

Captain Brackett, of Co. I, had four men employed in shoe factories whose employers declined to allow them to parade. The captain, hearing of this, sent a non-commissioned officer and two men to the factory, marched the men out, and escorted them to their company. The result of this episode is looked for with great interest, as it is determined, in case the men are discharged by their employers, to test the case in the courts.

The Grand Annual Complimentary Camp Fire of Judson Kilpatrick Post 143, G. A. R., New York, took place at Union Park on Thursday afternoon and evening of this week, and was a most successful occasion. The committees did their work in an energetic manner, and the veterans and their numerous friends, male and female, enjoyed themselves hugely. "Fraternity" was practiced without stint, and hospitality was the order of the occasion.

Military Order of the Loyal Legion.

A meeting of the Minnesota Commandery will be held at the Hotel Ryan, St. Paul, Oct. 6. Applications for membership have been received from Lieutenants Redmond Tully and O. J. Sweet, U. S. A., Fort Snelling; Major Charles H. Whipple and Captain Thomas F. Forbes, U. S. A., Fort Keogh, and others. During the coming year it is expected that papers on subjects pertaining to the war will be read by Col. C. D. Kerr, Gen. John B. Sanborn, Hon. Henry M. Rice, Hon. C. K. Davis, Dr. D. W. Hand, Gen. A. B. Nettleton, Gen. S. P. Jenison, and other members.

A commander of Iowa has been formed with headquarters at Des Moines, and the following have been placed in nomination: Commander, Col. D. B. Henderson; senior vice, Bvt. Maj. H. L. Swords; junior vice, Capt. M. A. Higley; recorder, Maj. Hoyt Sherman; registrar, Maj. Wm. S. Robert.

son; treasurer, Capt. W. D. Lucas; chancellor, Bvt. Maj. Eli Wilkins; council—Lieut. Col. W. P. Hepburn, Lieut. M. A. McCoid; Lieut. H. H. Hood, Maj. G. B. Hogan and Lieut. A. J. Holmes.

THE MESS.

Some paper originates this: "Great favoritism and corruption are said to exist in the British Ordnance Department; but so far as we are informed the German is the most Krupp service in the world.—*Army and Knavery News.*

"I never saw such a forlorn looking lot of presents," Clarissa (the bride)—"But, mamma, there's some silverware." "Nonsense, child! Every piece is plated—not even triple plated. I never thought much of silver service reform before, but now I think the sooner it is brought about the better."

The captain of the British yacht *Galatea* is named Henn. Aha! Henn—hatchway—lay to—lay two; henn-hatchway—lay to—la—It strikes us that there is a pun there somewhere, but hanged if we can twist it into proper shape.—*Drake's Magazine.*

Gen. Crook, who is a philosopher as well as a soldier, advances the proposition that "man is more or less savage, according to the certainty with which his food may be obtained." Many besides Crook have noticed that the longer the winter is in coming the savager is the guest.—*Detroit Free Press.*

One or two of the newspaper men who went up to Montana to write up Gaul's version of the battle of Little Big Horn, at which, ten years ago, General Custer and his entire company were killed, were not the best riders in the world, even when in practice, and they had not been on a horse for many years. They did not feel perfectly at home in the saddle. In fact they felt just about as awkward as they looked. The 200 members of the party were obliged to go from Fort Custer and over the battlefield on horses.

The newspaper men were close up to Chief Gaul as the latter rode over the battle-ground and pointed out where the Indians and Custer first located—in fact, narrated his version of the great massacre. The journalistic riders were not alone. They were attended by orderlies from the fort, who followed close behind them.

"I wonder," said one of the newspaper men, "why those soldiers stick so close to us?"

"A courtesy to the press," replied a second.

"Nothing of the kind, gentlemen," remarked an old Army officer. "We were afraid you might fall off, and directed the orderlies to watch closely, so as to prevent such an accident."—*St. Paul Globe.*

"Say, Jim," he began, as they shook hands, "how do you stand on this Gettysburg dispute?"

"Well, I've favored Sickles all along."

"So have I. Now, see here. Right here on this paper is Gettysburg."

"Yes."

"Along this road is where Hancock came up."

"I see."

"Howard came up by this road."

"He did."

"Sedgwick and his 6th Corps travelled right along here, and swerved into action over there on the second day."

"You just bet they did!"

"Let's see? Sykes must have come up by this road."

"Yes, I'm certain of it."

"Now, then, Jim, where were you?"

"Well, our sutler wagon was way off here, say about 12 miles. Where were you?"

"I was with the wagon train off this way, about 7 miles. Say, we've got this thing down to a dot, and we ought to write a letter to some newspaper."

"Zactly, Jim, and we can't do it too soon. Its left to us to straighten out this tangle, and we're the men to do it."

(From London Engineering, September 3, 1886.)

MACHINE GUNS IN AMERICA.

The machine gun is a labor-saving appliance. With but half a dozen attendants it will do the work of a regiment of riflemen, and no matter how the battle rages, it will grind out its leaden discharge with the same regularity as if on parade. The men who work it need not of necessity, with one exception, have any special skill. All that is required of them is to supply the ammunition, and as long as there is one cool head and steady hand to direct the aim, the commander may rely on the gun doing its work free from panic and excitement. Such an arm would, we should have imagined, have commanded itself to the American military authorities on its first appearance, for it agrees with the genius of the nation, adapts itself to their habits of thought, and is conspicuously due to American inventors. But military men appear to be alike conservative all over the world, and do not welcome novelties, even in the United States, although they may be recommended by competent authorities.

But although the machine gun has not made much official progress in the United States, yet it has many friends in high positions. Recently Brevet-Colonel Edward B. Williston read a paper before the Military Service Institution, in which he insisted upon its value, not only in regular military operations, but as a weapon in use for civil troubles. It is curious to hear an American seriously discussing means for putting down popular risings. The friends of manhood suffrage anticipated that that would provide an instrument, whereby every grievance would find its expression and remedy, but they now discover that even under a purely democratic government a formidable party has arisen, which puts forward impossible demands and enforces them with the bullet and the bomb. The police in America are armed with revolvers, but all the rowdies are also, and can further obtain repeating rifles without difficulty. It is therefore necessary that the authorities should have a more powerful weapon to compensate for the smallness of their number, and Col. Williston is of opinion that the machine gun is exactly what they require. There can be no doubt that a mob would quail more rapidly before the even-distributed rain of bullets from

than even before grape shot, as the slaughter could be made uniform entirely over the front ranks. But he would be a brave man who would seriously discuss such a means of crushing a street tumult in this country, at least at present, though twenty-four hours of mob law would work a change in public opinion.

The supply of small arm ammunition is one of the difficulties of modern warfare. The breech-loader taxes it to the utmost, and the magazine rifle, which is certain to be adopted in the near future, will increase the rapidity of fire. Already, the regulation supply of cartridges is heavy, being among the French 142 rounds; the Germans, 130; the Austrians, 145; the Italians, 138; the Russians, 180, and the British, 180. These quantities would probably not be sufficient for general engagement, for among the Turks in 1878 the expenditure of ammunition in certain cases reached as high as 570 rounds per man. Colonel Williston favors the idea of the reserve ammunition being made up into packages of twenty rounds, as these can, if required, be put into the pocket or suspended to some part of a man's dress.

Colonel Williston enforced his argument for the creation of a machine gun force by pointing out that in any national emergency the army must be, to a great extent, formed of volunteers, and such men, although more intelligent than the professional soldiers, are always lacking in discipline, and cannot be kept under strict command in the excitement of a battle. It is therefore necessary that the general should have a force on which he can depend at the critical moment, and one which will deliver a crushing fire. It is understood that the moral effect of volleys is far superior to that of indiscriminate shots, but none except the most disciplined troops can be got to act in concert in the matter of shooting. The machine gun, however, can sweep the ground like the hose of a fire engine, and by its steadiness and rapidity, give the effect of a continuous volley. Of course if the enemy are in very open order the actual loss inflicted on them will be small, but this is equally true of all kinds of fire.

The London *Army and Navy Gazette*, of the same week, says:

We understand that the Government of India have fully recognized the immense value of machine guns, and that it is probable that ere long a special committee will be appointed to consider the best means of employing the new arm in Indian warfare. The first principle to lay down clearly in any organization of machine guns is, it seems to us, that the work done by them is infantry work. They are not guns in an artillery sense, but, to quote Lord Charles Beresford's words in his recent lecture, they are "clusters of rifles." Some writers have compared their fire on certain occasions with that of shrapnel, but though this may be the case, they should be a distinct arm, and separately organized for use with any of the four other arms. It is worth while to give the views of a well-known officer at the India Office—views which are supported by the best military authorities: "Had there been a couple of 10-barrel Nordenfeldt guns with the artillery at Maiwand, the guns would never have been lost, the cavalry would have been kept so many hours inactive under a heavy fire, and the day would have been saved." Very much follows of great interest. We quote the following paragraph, for it is prophetic: "It seems to me that these guns are bound to be an all-important factor in deciding the result of the next big European war. And the nation which employs them and thoroughly understands their technical working and organization will assuredly come off victor. The result will be, if possible, more electrical and startling than the defeat of the Austrians by the Prussians in 1866—a fact which was entirely due to the superiority of an indifferent breech-loader over a good muzzle-loading rifle."

THE MILFORD HAVEN MANOEUVRES.

(Condensed from the Army and Navy Gazette.)

The operations consisted in the main of an attempt by an enemy's fleet, comprising armoured, gun and torpedo-boats, with materials for countermining, to clear and pass through a channel defended as it would be actually in time of war. The channel marked out for the purpose is 3,000 yards in length and 700 yards in width; all other portions of the passage-way to Pembroke being considered as land, or impassable by the enemy. This channel is defined on the south side by light-ships, and on the north side by buoys and the Stack Rock Island. The obstructions consisted of a boom formed of 12-in. balks of timber, laid end-on to the entrance, secured to another by three equidistant chains, and moored in such a position as to form an angle towards the enemy. Before and behind the boom lay a mine-field, containing electro-contact, observation, boat, and discovery mines. The minefield and boom defence was covered by the fire of the Stack Rock Fort in the centre of the channel, mounting 21 10-in. M. L. and five 9-in. M. L. guns, by the South Hook batteries on the north shore, with 15 7-in. M. L. and five 9-in. M. L. guns, and on the south side by masked batteries on Angle Ridge and by infantry posted to represent quick firing guns. The military force engaged in the defence consisted of one field battery and a detachment of the 2d Batt. Royal North Lancashire Regt.; one garrison battery and a detachment of the Royal Engineers Submarine Mining Corps; one garrison battery and a detachment of the Royal North Lancashire Regt.; a detachment of the Volunteer Submarine Miners and a signalling party of 24 non-commissioned officers and men distributed at the different forts. In addition to the military forces there were also attached to the defence a naval flotilla: Three gunboats, the Avon, Tay and Forrester, manned by detachments of the Naval Artillery Volunteers; six second-class torpedo-boats, and six steam pinnaces. These picket-boats represent steamers with a speed of 15 knots, infantry with rifles doing duty as machine-guns. The enemy's force was represented by the Minotaur, Agincourt, Sultan, Monarch and Iron Duke, ironclads; Hecla, torpedo-depot ship; Medina, Medway, Spey and Tees, gunboats; four first-class torpedo-boats, several smaller torpedo-boats, the steam-pinnaces and rowing-boats of the fleet.

About 8 Tuesday evening the defence boats started out for the fleet; their attack was repulsed by a heavy fire from the Iron Duke, Sultan, and Monarch, and they were promptly ruled out of action,

About 9 o'clock a second detachment returned to the attack, when, in an engagement with the enemy's boats, they were again worsted, and the fleet followed it up by weighing and engaging the forts at long bowls. Under cover of the smoke from the big ships and gunboats, aided by the return fire from the forts, and from smoke rafts, a swarm of small craft of all descriptions were at work upon the mine-field. Nearly all the defending boats were quickly overpowered by their numerous enemies, and although a small party of them delivered a counter-attack upon the ships it was of no effect. For a time the enemy had it all their own way. The enemy had succeeded in fixing gun-cotton charges to the boom, the explosion of which, however, only partially broke the obstruction. The light on Stack Fort now went out altogether, and those on South Hook seemed to be in difficulties. The gunners blinded, also, by the electric beams thrown upon them from the ships. Frequently it was impossible to make out what was going on, except that the enemy were steadily making progress, and that the outer mine-field was no longer a defence. A little after 1, the *Seahorse* tug, piloted by a steam pinnace, under heavy fire, went with a rush through the entanglements, hauls of timber, and chains of the boom as if they had been ropeyarns, and having cleared the passage, she was only ruled out of action a few moments later, when she passed over an observation mine. Several launches were seen in difficulties at the other parts of the boom, which they had attempted to jump, and some which had gone over successfully were supposed to have been blown up subsequently by observation mines. The channel was now clear, and the *Iron Duke* steamed up to the Stack Rock, supposed to have been silenced by her fire, and took up a position in readiness for the next night's work.

On the part of the fleet there was no doubt that, given a fairly dark night and calm weather, an entrance would be effected through all the engineers' obstructions. All the boats, about 60 in number, besides the countering launches and several dumplings, were in position and ready to go up the harbor soon after dusk; and after the torpedo flotilla had been sent out to crush the gunboats, the gunboats and steam-launches towing the countermine barges and smaller boats started, under cover of the smoke, to carry out the programme. Sweeping and creeping operations first took place for wires of the observation mines, then the countermine were dropped and exploded, and then several charges of gun-cotton were attached to the boom, from a gig towed by one of the steam launches, which afterwards drew the fire of the forts from the smaller boat. This plan was carried out successfully several times, the steamboats acting as "torlorn-hopes." Every detail of the attack was successful, and soon after 1 o'clock on Wednesday morning, the *Iron Duke*, flying the Admiral's flag, was anchored near the remains of the broken boom, and under the silenced guns of Stack Rock. A few trifling accidents are reported, but nothing of any consequence; even a torpedo-boat which had been rammed was ready again to resume hostilities.

Wednesday morning an inspection of the mine-field showed the extent of damage done by the enemy to have been even greater than was anticipated. One line of countermines had been laid right up to the boom and another partly, so that ample space had been cleared for the ships to steam up the channel. The boom from which so much was ex-

pected was a great failure, and the naval men simply laughed at most of the obstructions relied upon by the Royal Engineers.

About 9 P.M. the action was resumed, the ships which had moored higher up the channel opening fire, followed by the gunboats, whose electric lights were thrown on to the batteries at South Hook and Angle Ridge to dazzle the eyes of the gunners. The light on the Stack Rock was again thrown across the mine-field and shattered boom, although the guns of this fort were supposed to have been silenced. The same tactics were employed by the Admiral, and under the protecting shield of smoke the sweeping, creeping, and countermine craft soon got to work, and in spite of an intermittent fire from South Hook and Angle Ridge, succeeded in clearing a channel sufficiently wide for the ironclads, the destructive area of the countermine being 90 ft. in each direction, and one line at least being laid the whole length of the passage. The clearing of the channel occupied about two hours, and then the operations came to an end.

On Thursday the fleet steamed up to Pembroke, with the exception of the *Iron Duke*, which was taken once or twice over the passage to test some observation mines. The results were not entirely satisfactory, and the experiment will probably be repeated at night.

It is evident that no defense is adequate unless it includes a very much stronger and more numerous naval flotilla. The advantage of placing the electric lights in the gunboats is also obvious, and the lesson learnt of dazzling the enemy by their beams will not be thrown away. The value of smoke impervious to the electric rays has been made apparent as a cover for operations of the nature carried out by the enemy. It would also seem likely that not one but a series of mine-fields, each protected by booms and gun-fire, is not only advisable, but also necessary. That the victory should lay with the attacking squadron is not altogether to be regretted; if it serves as a further incentive to the War Office authorities to perfect their method of defending the harbors of the country.

On Monday, Aug. 16th, the fleet could not attack, because they were unable to fit out their countermine flotilla. If they cannot do this in the comparative shelter of a harbor, difficult as no doubt it was rendered by the wind blowing right in and a nasty sea, what do they expect to do when blockading outside? It appears certain that they must wait for favorable weather; hence a small mine defense may be enabled to delay a powerful fleet for a considerable time—a most important result in these days of short wars. The same day it was intended that the defense flotilla of torpedo-boats should make an attack on the fleet. The second-class boats, 85 feet long, seem to have been unable in consequence of the weather to do this, pointing to the necessity for even larger boats for harbor defense. While, as they were to be met by the 120-foot boats with the fleet, it is evident that their number should have been quadrupled. The attack was well conceived and well carried out on both nights; boats were sent in ahead to draw the electric light and fire of the defense, and in their wake the creeping, sweeping, and countermine boats did their work. But is it not improbable that boat after boat could be induced to go out like this, solely for the purpose of being destroyed? Nor must it be forgotten that in all affairs of this nature the submarine mining defense loses its strongest point—viz.,

moral effect. On the other hand, it was laid down by the authorities that all water outside the mine-field was to be considered as land, thus cutting off the enemy from attempting what they would certainly have a try at in real war—viz., severing the connecting wires of the observation lines, or destroying the stations.

The following deductions are to be drawn: That countering is a very difficult operation, the success of which is very doubtful and almost impossible under a well-directed and ably sustained artillery and machine-gun fire. The smallest mine defense, if distributed over a considerable area and at irregular distances, may considerably delay a powerful fleet. Guard boats in considerable numbers are essential to the proper defense of a mine field. They must be powerful, speedy, well armed with spar torpedoes and machine guns, fitted with steel projecting rams for sinking the enemy's boats, and not allowed to waste themselves in futile attacks on ships. Torpedo boats have their special purpose in a defense, but it is principally harassing the enemy and delaying the preparations for the attack; they must, therefore, be capable of going outside the harbor in all but the worst weather. Electric lights should be numerous, powerful, and on both shores, while they require to be placed as low down as possible. It is doubtful if they would live long in action at fixed points. They certainly could not do so at short ranges. The mine field should be scattered, and a few groups be ready to be laid at the shortest notice. The object of the mines is to cause delay and prevent the enemy's ships rushing the forts until a friendly fleet can take them. The contention that torpedo boats are a better defense than mines meets with no support from the results of these operations; and, after all, the cost of one torpedo boat will go a great way towards providing mines. We have already referred to the valuable use made of smoke on this occasion. A suggestion made in *St. James's Gazette* that by firing an anchor with an endless rope attached into the mine field and so drawing smoke rafts up to the scene of action, cover might be provided for countermine operations, seems feasible. Some experiment might be made in this direction.

ENGLAND VERSUS RUSSIA.

As in the volcanic regions of the earth some destructive outbreak of subterranean forces is heralded by increasing activity in the primary volcano, and is accompanied by smoke, grumblings and quakings of the ground, so just now we have symptoms of uneasiness on the part of the Russian mountain. Accounts reach us from all parts of the world of the doings of Russia, which indicate that the forces which are always acting within her immense frame are impelling her into action. First we have the Batoum incident, next the threatened occupation of Port Lazareff in Corea, then there is the ever-present raw of the Anglo-Russian Afghan Boundary Commission. We hear, too, that Russia has been throwing out hints that Trebizond and Erzeroum are useless to Turkey, and on the other hand would nicely round off the Russian boundary in Asia Minor, and that she would be very happy to accept them in lieu of the Turkish war indemnity. Then we have the warlike speeches of the Czar at Sebastopol, the increase of the Black Sea Fleet, and the notice of a new smokeless gunpowder, the composition of which is most secret, and which is to effect wonders. All



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these things seem to be the grumblings which precede an eruption. Where will it be, and what will be its object? The late abortive revolution in Bulgaria was doubtless the work of Russian agents.—*Broad Arrow*.

MEXICAN RAILWAYS.

THE Mexican Government has granted a concession for a line to join Durango to the Mexican Central system. A contract has been signed by Governor Teran, of Oaxaca, for the construction of a line from Tehuacan to Oaxaca. The State Government of Oaxaca is authorized to build the line on its own account, or to organize one or more companies to build it, and to work it for a term of 99 years. Permission is also given to extend the line from Tehuacan to Puebla, or to any other point on the Mexican Railway, which may be considered most advisable. Work must be begun within five years, and the line must be completed within twelve years. Certain Mexican capitalists propose to build a line about 70 miles in length to connect the Mexican Central Railway with iron mines around Zimapán.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

THE anniversary of the battle of Sedan was observed as usual all over Germany at the military centres.

THE British Admiralty have directed Nos. 68 and 69, first-class torpedo vessels, recently built for the government by Messrs. Yarrow and Co., to be completed for active service and placed in the first division of the Medway Steam Reserve.

THE Emperor William, owing to exhaustion, was unable to attend the German military manoeuvres at Strasburg Sept. 15.

THE République Française publishes a telegram from London which states that "England meditates a grand coup d'état, and will probably proclaim Egypt a British possession. She will, however," adds the *République Française*, "do nothing until she has a sufficient force at Alexandria."

THE French authorities at Havre have seized 11 English fishing boats for infringing the international maritime and fisheries laws in the channel. *Le Paris* says the boats were seized in reprisal for the recent arrest by the British authorities of French fishing boats off Folkestone, on the other side of the channel.

A LONDON correspondent says: "I talked the other day with an intelligent middle-class gentleman on the royal family. He said: 'When the Queen dies, we will have the Prince of Wales for King, but after him there will be no Kings nor Queens for Old England. We are on the eve of a great revolution that will come quietly and in order and surprise no one.'"

A SERIOUS explosion took place recently at the cartridge magazine at the rifle butts, Perrivale, near Ealing, England. Soon after the sergeant-major arrived in the morning, he discovered that the shed in which some 64,000 cartridges were stored was on fire. He signalled the marksman and endeavored to put the fire out with pails of water, but the shed shortly afterwards blew up. The report was heard for miles around. Neither of the men was hurt, although close at hand, and large pieces of iron sheeting were carried over 200 yards.

In order to test the value of India-rubber and asbestos fibres as a means of automatically plugging shot holes, the *Resistance* has been fired at by quick firing guns discharging shell. The results appear to have been unsatisfactory. The *Resistance* is next to be experimented upon with torpedoes.

THE English War Office have decided to conduct a series of experiments connected with the use of balloons, more especially with reference to their utility in observing the result of the fire of the artillery on the enemy's position or forces. The Royal Engineers are in charge of the experiments.

LIEUT.-COLONEL HOPE has put the Secretary of State for War in possession of his sword statement, in support of four definite charges against the English Ordnance Department, and Mr. Smith will, it is to be hoped, without delay, be able to arrive at a conclusion as to whether a *prima facie* case is made out.

IS Parliament Col. Hughes-Hallett asked the Surveyor-General of the Ordnance whether it was true that at the fourth or fifth round fired from the new 68-ton gun at the proof butts, at Woolwich, the liner of the gun not only receded from its position, but moved round to such a degree that the groove of the liner came opposite to and coincided with the projection in the gun, thereby rendering the gun unserviceable. Mr. Northcote said the liner was extended slightly towards the breech, and twisted slightly round, but not so that the groove came opposite to the projections in the gun. The firing was continued until the proof was completed. There was no possibility of the gun sustaining any injury from such a cause, and the gun is perfectly serviceable. Liners always shift a little.

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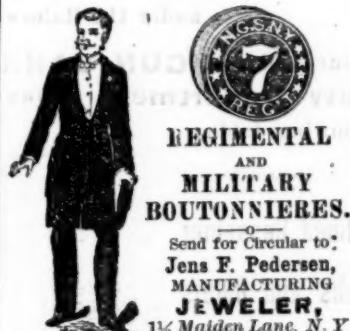
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ELABORATE plans for the defence of British Columbia are being rapidly prepared by the English Royal Engineers, who have gone to the locality to survey the positions. It is expected that the militia forces of the Dominion will always supply a detachment, to assist in manning the fortifications when completed.

The *Army and Navy Gazette* objects to the billeting-off and ticketing of seats in chapel to distinctive ranks of officers and their families. There can be no reason why officers and their wives should not perform their devotions side by side with those of slightly inferior relative rank. They mix together at "receptions" or "at homes," why not at divine worship, like other communities ashore?

EMPEROR FRANCIS JOSEPH on Sept. 13 attended a banquet given by the officers of the army participating in the manoeuvres at the camp at Lubien, and proposed the health of the Czar, which was responded to with cheers, which the band re-echoed by playing the Russian anthem. News of this reaching the Czar at Brest-Litovsk, in Poland, he at once telegraphed his thanks, and the telegram reached the Austrian Emperor during the night.

We learn from the *Madras Mail* that a small detachment of about twenty men, forming an escort to Colonels Street and Strover, of the Burmese Commission, were attacked by 150 Upper Burmans and Shans, who advanced upon them with considerable determination, probably supposing that being so superior in numbers there would be no difficulty in overwhelming this small detachment. Very slight cover was available in the open spot where the non-commissioned officer in command had to meet this attack, but he placed his men judiciously, and they coolly awaited the onset of the enemy, who, notwithstanding volley after volley being poured into them, still pressed on, and not until the men of the 5th fixed bayonets and advanced to the charge, did they retire, leaving eleven dead bodies on the ground, and it was subsequently ascertained that their loss in killed and wounded amounted altogether to about fifty or sixty. The commander-in-chief has promoted the non-commissioned officer to the rank of native officer, over the heads of many of his senior non-commissioned officers.—*Broad Arrow*.

It is stated that M. Goubet, a French engineer, has invented a new type of boat which is destined to revolutionize naval tactics. This *bateau-potisson*, as it is called, is designed to place torpedoes under the very keels of ships.

THE *Popolo Romano* reports that in consequence of report made by Geo. Bouvet, important reforms relating to the service of military aerostatics will be submitted for approval to the Minister of War in France. Among the reforms already decided upon, at least in principle, will be the independence of the Service of Aerostatics, which at present is under the Technique Section of Engineers and the Commission of Military Telegraphs. A decree is in preparation at the Ministry of War by which the well-known inventor, Comdr. Renard, will be nominated Chief of the Aerostatic Service, under the Chief of the Headquarter Staff. The eight parks of aerostatics, which will be established at Epinal, Toul, Verdun and Belfort, and in the four schools of Engineers of Montpellier, Grenoble, Arras and Versailles, will be successors of the general depot. All the corps will be shortly provided with aerostatic material. The total expense for these new measures is about three million francs.

THE *Rattlesnake*, the first of the newly-designed torpedo gun-vessels of the *Grasshopper* type, built for the English Royal Navy by Messrs Laird, of Birkenhead, to be ready for delivery to the naval authorities early in this month, is intended to be attached to a squadron as a protection against hostile torpedo boats. She is fitted with engines of 2,700 horse-power, and it is estimated that she will possess a steam power of 10 knots per hour on a rough sea. She will have a powerful armament, consisting of one heavy breech-loading gun, four Nordenfelt guns, and some quick-firing shell guns. She will also be fitted with four tubes for discharging Whitehead torpedoes. Three vessels of this kind are in course of construction in the government dockyards, viz., the *Grasshopper* at Sheerness, and the *Spider* and *Sandfly* at Devonport.

R. W. TANSILL & CO., Chicago, are now making especially for the Officers of the Army and Navy a new and very fine Havana hand-made cigar, known as "TANSILL'S REINA."

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MARRIED.

FULLER—SCHELLER.—At San Jose, Cal., August 25, Lieutenant A. M. FULLER, 21 U. S. Cavalry, to Miss CARRIE M. SCHELLER.

HOLLEY—HOWARD.—At St. James Church, Syracuse, N. Y., Sept. 1, Lieutenant DWIGHT E. HOLLEY, 1st U. S. Infantry, to Miss LIZZIE LAPHAM HOWARD.

HUSE—WHITLOCK.—At Mount Washington, Md., Sept. 14, by the Rev. M. Purcell, Ensign HARRY PINKNEY HUSSEY, U. S. Navy, to MARY STOCKTON, daughter of William Whitlock, of Baltimore.

SMITH—RUNDLE.—At Zion Church, Madison Avenue, New York City, Sept. 14, by the Rev. Francis Lobdell, S. T. D., Rector of St. Andrew's Church, JAMES THORNE SMITH, Lieutenant U. S. Navy, to FLORENCE SKYING, daughter of Richard P. Rundell, of New York.

DIED.

BRADY.—At Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., September 9, Post Chaplain EBENEZER W. BRADY, U. S. Army.

CARR.—At London, England, Colonel LEWIS CARR, a captain of the 11th U. S. Inf. during the Mexican war.

COMSTICK.—At Terrace Hill, on the Connecticut, Aug. 15, Captain H. T. COMSTICK, father-in-law of Colonel James A. Bates, U. S. Army, retired.

IRVINE.—At Irvine, Pa., September 7, WILLIAM ARMSTRONG IRVINE, M. D., son of the late Commissary General Calender Irvine, U. S. Army, and grandson of Brigadier General of the Continental Army of the Revolution.

SHARP.—At Fort Assiniboine, M. T., August 28, BEVERLY DENT SHARP, infant son of Lieutenant F. D. Sharp, 20th U. S. Infantry.

VEZEY.—At Philadelphia, Pa., August 27, CHARLES VEZEY, father-in-law of P. A. Engineer H. E. Frick, U. S. Navy.

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department we refer
to statement published
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JOURNAL, February 13,
page 585, No. 28, Vol. 23

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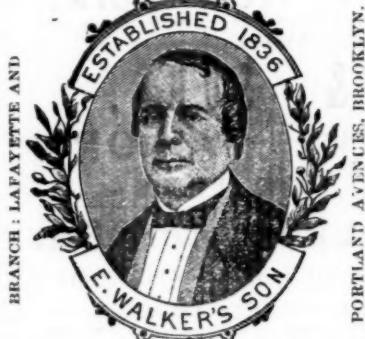
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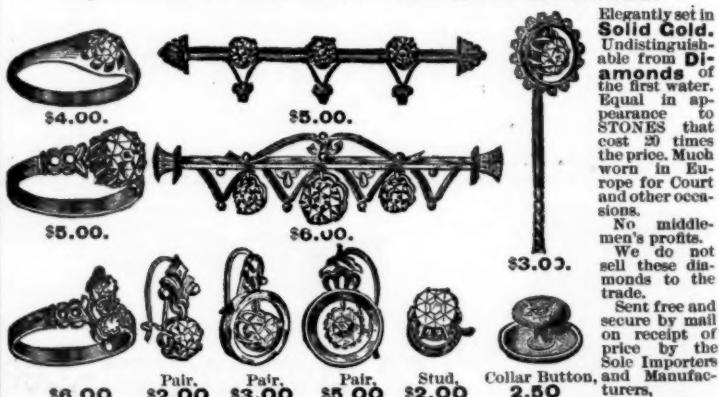
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